Morning Oregonian.

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CHICAGO CONVENTION.

the Situation by Special Correspondence.

FACTIONS HARD AT WORK.

and Hourly Becoming More of News and an Abundance of Conjecture.

(Editorial Correspondence.)— is that the contests of 1876 particulars, be repeated. any kind of the stubborn- contest of 1880, but it candidates would fail again, four years ago. Blaine has the in the crowds about friends do not claim on the first ballot. strength gives him from 320 to about 375. An active effort is Blaine southern delegates who other candidates. This is by which he could se- northern delegates not hith- are not likely, in any con- considerable numbers, and can make a heavy inroad delegations he will certainly fail. candidates, such as Logan, Ed- are very firm, and in many to Blaine is more marked than

probably will be that both of will be set aside, and that the will fall on Edmunds; Hawley of Connecti- or some man scarcely as

QUESTION.

debated is what man this point the variety of the convention contains a who are deliberating present circumstances, a quiet one, presenting period four years ago. of the positive claims of candidates that there are who have not made up yet be certainly listed on

delegations at the various difference in estimates of the from the same state in many how the vote of their own This will illustrate the extreme any definite result.

managed Blaine's contest in are here. Hale and Frye of New Hampshire are espe- their absence. Good leader- seems to be wanting. The though earnest, and do not appear to be they have been on former counted for him are wil- of some one else. So far to be kept better in band.

AGAINST BLAINE.

the preliminary work of the will be a union of forces against he is the strongest man, do not wish to augment his

national committee yesterday, delegates on the roll as dele- against Blaine. It will re- that the convention will re-

delegates are all here. Blaine votes. Their status being from the importunity of can- H. W. S.

to the "Oregonian."

(Special.)—There has been a perceptible change in the out- Tuesday's convention, since past the current, has been in favor of Blaine, and unless the tide his nomination The Arthur forces are demoral- able to make any head- delegations, and they are Blaine's backers are con- They say to-night there is of beating Arthur; that he is but that the only work re- is to prevent the successful combination against to form such a combinat on of affairs seems well-nigh known that, while Arthur's to the last ditch fully half the nomination of Blaine to Arthur's managers to- their cause looks hope- southern state there has made in the delegations. Four delegation have served they will not vote for Arthur.

CONTRAST.

preceding the meeting national convention at Chicago The fight then was the only after a desperate con- the "old guard" van- 1880 met on Wednesday, many strangers in as there are to-day, the days off. The Palmer of the Grant dele- the local clubs were on loudly for their candi- willing to use their fists in An army of federal by the friends of Grant and and lifted their voices in of necessity. The Palmer was swathed in flags, a big oil painting of General balcony over the main difficulty that a man could the heaving, perspiring, bellow- quarters of the candidates, deep before the bars, and at any convention since scenes transpired here to- where chaos had prevailed, people in the hotels; the Grand Pacific to the Palmer, were filled with people, was heard on every band, but factional bitterness and, was perceptible to-day. much hard work, perhaps certainly not less scheming and four years ago, but it has been order. Instead of the wild on the street corners, cheer- the hordes of partisans and bands, the workers are laboring while heard is the singing of a holy street noise and din in Grand Pacific to-night is the tuhi preacher and the refrain of the World is Jesus."

FOR NEWS.

point of the compass arrived were booked for rooms, others, after some delay, in the hotels. Thrilt with of the situation and they flocked through at the various head- for the information.

of the Blaine men at the opened this morning. The room of the hotel, one of the in the house, and is ten times the quarters. The room is not as Parlor, but the searcher cannot miss the way. It is by the pushing throng of Blaine constantly towards the head- large lithographs of the large linen posters swung on which are painted "Blaine and Victory." The

have been crowded. Col- adjoining those of Blaine, the Colorado dele- depot up to the Grand Pa- carried at its head a large American flag, and of the Rocky moun- directly to the Blaine they were received with three to their headquar-

headquarters in size and im- of the Logan men, on of the hotel. From the ceiling to heavy mantels and the large draped. The state across one corner of the big table laden with docu- a bronze bust of the general, his warlike counte- and his supporters dis- nomination in whispers.

HEADQUARTERS.

are third in size. A two common oil paintings, and a table covered with complimentary notices of the minor features of the room. the burly form of Clint

Wheeler, the slender form of Michael Dady, the handsome figure of Robert McCord, the dandy shape of Michael Gregan and the substantial shape of Joel Everhardt.

The delegates smile as they glance into the large parlor of the Michigan delegation, adjoining the main ladies' parlor of the hotel. The walls are hid from view by a dozen large silk flags and the coat of arms of the state is placed conspicuously opposite the main entrance, but the big card attracting the attention of all callers is a large painted picture, hanging across the wall, bearing these words: "Michigan pledges her vote for the nominee." The delegates are satisfied that the republicans will carry Michigan, but they would like to know how the delegates from that state will vote in the convention.

Senators Palmer and Conger are both in. They are working like beavers for Arthur. Palmer's influence especially is strong. He is beginning a senatorial term of six years, he has the control of the federal patronage of the state, and he is rich. Only a few weeks ago the president was his guest at one of the most elegant dinner parties ever given in Washington, and the young senator is flattered by the attentions of the president. Mr. Conger says that he is not working for Arthur, but his actions belie his words. Horr and Burrows are working for Blaine, but they feel that the odds are against them in the fight with the two senators. There will be between sixteen and eighteen votes from Michigan for Blaine. Two of the delegates to-night are reported for Sherman, and Arthur will have the rest on the first ballot. On the second ballot, unless Blaine, as now seems probable, is nominated on the first ballot the solid vote of the state will be given him.

THE INDIANA DELEGATION.

The Indiana delegation has been most prominent in the caucussing of the day. With the gradual disintegration of the Arthur forces, the opponents of Mr. Blaine have been casting around for some candidate on which they can unite to defeat him, in the event that the president is decidedly beaten. Senator Harrison, it is believed, can control a decided majority of the delegation, as against Gresham. The latter has not been in active politics in the state for some time. Taken to the cabinet from a judicial position, he has not borne the brunt of political contests as has the senator. The Indiana men say, however, that they are here to win just as much for their state as possible, and if it is made plain that by presenting the name of General Gresham for president they can get the Edmunds votes and the votes of a considerable proportion of the Arthur delegates, they would be foolish not to take the chance. On the other hand, the friends of Blaine have told the Indiana delegation that if they will obey the sentiment of the people of the state for Blaine that when the nomination of the latter is shown to be impossible they will feel under positive obligations to General Harrison. His friends say they have been requested by many prominent men, notably among them Senator Jewell of New Jersey, to give the solid vote of the state for Harrison, as a candidate around whom all can rally in the event of the defeat of Blaine. A meeting of the delegation will be held to-morrow morning to decide upon a plan of action, excluding all other candidates but Blaine and Arthur. The delegation is divided, with probably a small majority for the former.

The Edmunds men have held several informal conferences to-day, and realizing the hopelessness of his cause, they have decided that Gresham will be the most available person upon whom to unite. The postmaster-general represents the administration, and that the Edmunds men should pick him up after seeing Arthur's certain defeat gives away completely their claim to be the representatives, pure and simple, of the New England reform sentiment.

By Western Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 1.—One of the members of the national committee, being asked what significance was to be attached to the vote upon the admission of the Mahone delegation, replied that the committee believed in fostering the republican movement in Virginia, and that Mahone represented the only movement in the state in that direction. Another delegate declared that the vote carried with it very little significance as to the balloting for presidential candidate, as a study of the vote would show that it was largely the votes of republican senators upon the committee, who did not care to antagonize their colleague in the senate chamber, that carried the motion in his favor.

Several local veteran organizations visited the hotel lobbies last night, singing campaign songs, with the evident desire to awaken enthusiasm on behalf of Senator Logan for president.

The Arthur men were somewhat disturbed last night over a report that the Arkansas delegation will go for Blaine. Prominent supporters of Arthur say that there is a story afloat that Powell Clayton and the Blaine managers have entered into some sort of understanding. Hamilton Disston, one of the delegates at large from Pennsylvania, has declared for Blaine.

HOW SUNDAY WAS OBSERVED.

To-day [illegible] of events in the preliminary work of the coming national republican convention. Those gathered here, delegates and on-lookers, seemed divided between a desire to talk politics and to give due observance to Sunday. There was no open caucusing of delegates, though individual missionary work was not wanting. Groups and single individuals also were constantly coming and going at various headquarters. Acquaintances were renewed and friendships revived while the main corridors of the leading hotels were constantly filled with a changing, chatting throng, whose color, ranking from the pronounced blonde to the coal black, and whose wide variety of dress and manner of speech testified to its broadly national character. The friends of all candidates are claiming increased strength and the discovery of weak spots in their opponents' armour. The Blaine men were more demonstrative than the others, paying visits to other delegations, and moving their headquarters from two small rooms heretofore occupied to the large ladies' ordinary at the Grand Pacific hotel.

Colorado's full delegation arrived in a body this afternoon, openly declaring for Blaine. They bore at their heads as they moved from the depot, a live eagle, which was conveyed and deposited in the Blaine headquarters at the Grand Pacific hotel.

CALIFORNIA WELCOMES MAINE.

Maine's quota came in during the early hours, and were met at the depot by the Californians and escorted to their headquarters. The Pacific coast people refrained from taking a band of music with them, owing to the character of the day, but they carried on their march a banner presented them by the people of Marshalltown, Iowa, bearing the motto "From California to Maine, through Iowa, for Blaine."

The remaining noteworthy contingent in the interest of the Maine statesman that arrived during the day was that from Kansas. The entire delegation from that state came in during the afternoon. They were permitted to arrive without any unusual demonstration in their behalf. The delegates declare that the state will vote as a unit for Blaine.

All but two of the Minnesota people reported at their headquarters, which are decorated with pictures of Blaine, Arthur and Edmunds, accompanied by the sentiment "Minnesota solid for the nominee, but divided in her affections." A statement was made that the Edmunds men in her ranks had been won to the side of one of the other candidates, but they attested their fealty by visiting Vermont headquarters and openly declaring their intention to vote for the Vermont senator.

The large headquarters thrown open by the Blaine adherents are handsomely decorated. The side walls are studded with pictures. Stephen Elkins acted as master of ceremonies during the day to delegates who thronged the rooms.

The remainder of the Ohio delegates are now here, and an organization will be perfected to-morrow.

THE PIVOTAL STATES.

"Keep your eye on Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan," remarked a member of the national committee to-day. "The strength of those states is being freely claimed by at least three of the leaders, but whose instructions it is known are of a character which permit great freedom of action, and whose votes, if thrown in the interest of any one candidate, might carry with them victory."

The Illinoisans were quiescent to-day, with the exception of an early morning visit of a portion of them to the California headquarters. Colonel Clarke Carr headed the Illinois crowd, and after presenting them to the Californians made a short address, in which he stated that while Illinois sympathized with California in her local Chinese issue she was following the fortunes of another leader than those that California had espoused in the present contest. He closed by expressing a belief that California would see it to her interest to come over and join Illinois before the present fight is ended. Colonel Morrow replied on behalf of his state. He said they had come with their wives and children, and were provisioned for a siege. They were prepared to remain on the ground and fight it out to the finish, under the banner they had enlisted, whether their leader conquered or fell.

LATE ARRIVALS.

Senator Plumb and half of Missouri's delegation arrived at the Palmer house to-day. Delegates from Nebraska, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island are also all here. None of them however, have been here long enough to be able to give any new opinion or key to the situation. A prominent member of the Vermont delegation, however, who has been here two days, assured an Associated Press correspondent that Edmunds has gained ground, and could have at least 100 votes on the first ballot.

None of the delegations that arrived to-day have yet effected their organizations, but it is expected that all of them will to-morrow. Secretary Martin of the national committee has sent to all the delegations to-day a request that they all be prepared to report to the committee upon its temporary organization at 12, noon, Tuesday, their officers and committeemen, and that the names of the chairmen of the state and territorial delegations be sent to the national committee before the convention assembles.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATES.

The Virginia delegation, headed by Senator Mahone, otherwise termed the "straight outs," arrived to-day. The other delegates, with the exception of Mr. Desendorf, arrived this morning. General W. C. Wickham was the leader of the latter party. When asked what he thought of the action of the national committee in giving the Mahone delegates seats in the convention he said he was not surprised, but the real contest would be made in the convention. Expression here, however, is very general, both in the Blaine and the Arthur camps, that Mahone and his followers will be seated by the convention.

The chairmanship of the convention continues to provoke a large share of attention. The western Blaine men have united on Grow, of Pennsylvania, but do not care to press him, owing to the fear that the vote may be made a test one, as showing Blaine's strength. As the matter now stands it appears that the chairmanship will probably be given to McKinley, of Ohio, as a person who would not antagonize either the Arthur or Blaine people.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATES.

The rumor that Powell Clayton of Arkansas had declared in favor of Blaine was talked of quite freely to-day and to-night, and many professed to believe it true, while others doubted it. Colonel W. S. Oliver of Little Rock, who, though not a delegate is supposed to be in a position to know, says the vote of Arkansas will stand: Arthur 10, Blaine 4.

The Edmunds men did most of their missionary work to-day among the delegates from Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the object being if possible to secure enough votes to prevent the nomination of either Arthur or Blaine in the early stage of the proceedings. They claim to have secured eight votes from Wisconsin, six from Michigan and six from Minnesota, or a total of twenty. An informal vote of a portion of the Minnesota delegation taken this evening, resulted: Blaine 9, Edmunds 3, Arthur 2. It is claimed that on the first ballot Minnesota will stand: Blaine 13, Edmunds 6, Arthur 4. One of the delegates from Wisconsin says that at the opening vote that state will stand: Arthur 11, Blaine 8, General Sherman 3.

Various rumors have been afloat with regard to the standing of the Texas representatives, the last of whom arrived to-day. Representatives of the associated press talked with several members on the subject. The Blaine men claim eleven or twelve votes, and concede Arthur six or seven, while the supporters of the president say he and Blaine will each have about seven certain, and the remainder will be scattering or uncertain. The delegation will organize to-morrow.

Colonel Anthony of Kansas says the vote of that state will stand ten or twelve for Blaine, to six or eight for Arthur.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

Two or three opinions were obtained at the Nebraska headquarters; one that the state would vote solidly for Blaine; another that Blaine would have 7, Arthur 2, and Edmunds 1.

Senator Plumb of Kansas was represented as having declared for Blaine, but declined to say whether the rumor was true or false. He said he would leave that matter to be settled by his action in the convention.

The Nebraska representatives met to-day and organized, with the following officers: John L. Thurston, chairman; L. Leed, vice president; George W. Burton, assistant secretary; W. F. Scott, committee on credentials; W. S. Howard, committee on resolutions; C. P. Mathewson, committee on rules and order of business; J. M. McCall, committee on permanent organization; Church Howe, member of the national committee.

The Minnesota delegation choose the following officers: Senator D. M. Sabin, chairman; A. Bartz, vice president; C. A. Gravesat assistant secretary; O. B. Gould, committee on rules and order of business; C. J. Davis, committee on resolutions; R. B. Langdon, committee on credentials.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island says his state will first cast eight votes for Edmunds. After that the delegates are to vote their personal preferences.

THE IRISH VOTE.

Alexander Sullivan, president of the Irish national league of America, was pressed regarding his opinion on the question whether the nomination of Blaine would cause any considerable quantity of Irish votes to be transferred from the democratic to the republican side. Mr. Sullivan explained that his position at the head of such an organization forbade expression on the subject, but laughingly remarked "I'll say this, nominate Phil Sheridan and you'll have the Irish vote."

The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* received a telegram from the home office this evening, saying that the Maryland delegation left Baltimore to-night, and that it will probably cast its vote as follows: Blaine 11, Arthur 4, doubtful 1.

The New Jersey delegation, it is said, will cast 10 votes for Blaine, on the first ballot, 6 for Edmunds and 2 for Lincoln.

It is reported late to-night that Ben Harrison of Indiana will not participate in the convention, and that he has telegraphed his alternate to come on. Though no actual caucus of the Indiana delegation was held to-day, it is said to-night that a general understanding has been reached; that Harrison's name will be placed in nomination along with the others, and that New York and Pennsylvania have pledged him 2 votes.

ATTRACTING ATTENTION.

The Pacific coast delegations are attracting most favorable comment, and are spoken of more than any other delegation, taken as a body, on account of their united efforts for Blaine, and the local papers mention them editorially daily. The *Inter Ocean* says: "There is one thing to be said for the Blaine men. They were active yesterday, and the enthusiastic Pacific slope delegations came in with a band and banners, roar of rejoicing. As the national committee decided against the Blaine delegation from Virginia, there was no good cause for increased enthusiasm, but the sight of the California delegation gave the Blaine people great consolation."

Senator Jones of Nevada put in an appearance yesterday. He is the representative of his state on the national republican committee. He admits that the republicans of his state favor Blaine, but his own judgment is that President Arthur is by far the safest man to nominate. The business men of the country demand him, and they ought to have more weight with the convention than a few brass bands.

THE HALL.

Immediately after the conclusion of the musical festival last night, and before the echoes of Theodore Thomas' orchestra and the vast audience were fairly out of the hall, the exposition building was taken possession of by a vast army of carpenters, gas-fitters and decorators and the work of remodelling the hall to meet the requirements of the republican convention began. The first five rows of seats and seven on either side were taken out, leaving a space of thirty feet in front of the stage reserved for the press. In this space rows of tables to accommodate 300 working members of the press are being placed. The stage and the rafters of the building have been gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and from the galleries, which run in a semi-circle around the hall, the arms of each state and territory have been hung.

John A. Martin, Mr. New and other members of the national committee have spent the greater portion of the day superintending these changes, which will all be completed before to-morrow noon.

THE COLORED MEN.

CHICAGO, June 1.—W. A. Sledger, chairman of the colored men's national executive committee, has called a meeting of that body at the Palmer house at noon to-morrow, to consider matters in connection with the colored men's national convention at Richmond, July 8.

A FAILURE.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—An attempt was made this afternoon to get up a business meeting in the interest of Arthur for President, and to send a delegation to Chicago to advance his cause, but it failed, no more than half a dozen gentlemen being present, and they stating that they could not spare the time to go to Chicago.

Matters at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—[Special.]—The news of the preliminary skirmish at Chicago, as given in the dispatches to Washington and New York papers, has been read with deep interest by the politicians in this city. None of the candidates who remain in Washington showed themselves until late this afternoon, after they had gone through columns of newspaper reports, and studied the situation. The president spent some time at his private wire, communicating directly with his managers in Chicago, which afforded him ready means of using the power of his official position to shape the course of his representatives there. He came back from New York late last night, and did not retire until after a long consultation with friends in the city. This afternoon he took a short drive, and returned to find late advices from Chicago which demanded his attention. In fact it has come to be generally known that the tide is setting strongly against Arthur, and his friends are quite disappointed.

BLAINE GOES TO MAINE.

During the afternoon, Blaine accompanied by Mrs. Blaine and a friend of the ex secretary, took a drive on the avenue and into the suburbs. He expects to leave the city to-morrow with his family for his home in Maine, and it is understood that the time of his return will depend upon the health of Mrs. Blaine.

Gresham was easily accessible to-day to all callers, and to friends who expressed a wish that he might make a good showing in the convention he replied with a jest or evasive answer. He seemed to be deeply interested in studying newspaper reports from Chicago.

The other presidential candidates who remain in the city were not seen by the general public.

It appears to be the general opinion, as learned by your correspondent in conversation with many members of congress and other politicians to-day, that the present situation indicates that in case there should be a general break-up in the ranks of the two leading candidates Senator Sherman has the most flattering prospect. Now and then a man was found who thought that Hawley or Gresham would be chosen under those circumstances. Edmunds seems now to be regarded merely as a blind for the movement in favor of Arthur, while Logan stock is held far below par. The majority of those who have been questioned to-day prefer to reserve their opinions until things at Chicago assume a more definite shape. The changes during the last two days in favor of Blaine have surprised and confounded the friends of other favorites.

The Western Union telegraph company will run special wires to-morrow into the private residences of all candidates who remain in Washington, who desire to have them.

AN IMPORTANT BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Yesterday in the house the bill was passed restoring the law of 1867 in the matter of appeals from circuit courts to the United States supreme court in habeas corpus cases. This law was repealed a few years ago while the McArdle case from Mississippi was pending before the supreme court.

Ely's Cream Balm has cured me of Catarrh of several years' standing; restored my senses of taste and smell.—J. C. Ogden, Elizabeth, N. J.

GENERAL NEWS.

Many Lives Lost by Cloud Bursts Throughout the West.

ELEVEN COWBOYS DROWNED IN COLORADO.

An Entire Family Perish Near Visalia, California, the Bodies Being Terribly Mutilated—The Record of a Day.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—This afternoon the directors instituted criminal proceedings against President Riddell and Cashier Reiber, charging them with conspiracy to defraud. The matter was placed in the hands of detectives, and Cashier Reiber was arrested at his home in McKeesport and brought to this city to-night. Riddell who was living at the Homeopathy hospital, was placed under arrest, but owing to illness was allowed to remain at the hospital under strict surveillance. Bail was fixed in case of Reiber at $50,000, and of Riddell at $100,000. So far they have been unable to procure bail. John Barton, Esq., representing certain creditors and depositors of the bank, says he will file a bill in equity on behalf of his clients against the directors as soon as matters are settled somewhat by the assignees, and claims that the directors are individually liable.

The informations for conspiracy to defraud the bank include President Riddell, Cashier Reiber, Thomas J. Watson and seven others, whose names will not be made public until after their arrest. Bail has been fixed at $10,000 in each case. Reiber's bail was reduced to $30,000, and upon giving bonds in that sum was released.

A TOTAL WRECK.

GREENSBURG, Pa., June 1.—The depositors of the Union Deposit Company will not receive three cents on the dollar.

TERRIFIC CLOUD-BURSTS.

Eleven Cowboys Drowned in Colorado—A California Family Swept to Death.

DENVER, June 1.—A cattle round-up camp on Frenchman creek, near the Nebraska and Colorado line, was destroyed by flood Thursday. Eleven cowboys belonging to Colorado and Nebraska outfits were drowned. The flood was caused by a cloud-burst, which occurred in a small Flathead and Cheyenne Indian trail canyon, the water coming with such force that it swept everything in its path. Men, horses, wagons and camping outfits, all were carried down the stream, with such force that but few escaped. The names of the missing are Lod Wetherbee, J. Lindsey, Robert Roddy, Robert Fowler, Patrick Lynch, John Smith, L. Netherton, William Ferguson, William P. Patton and C. Hall. The bodies of the last four have been recovered.

A FAMILY PERISHES.

VISALIA, June 1.—A cloud burst near here last night fell with such violence as to sweep away the dwelling of Peter Stewart and all the inmates consisting of Mr. Stewart, his wife, mother and two children and R. Weisner. The bodies of Stewart, his mother and one child were recovered to-day. They were frightfully mangled and their clothes were torn in shreds. Weisner was the only one to escape, and he is injured beyond hope of recovery. He says when he heard the roar of the flood he grasped one of the children in hopes of saving it. As they were being swept down in the torrent of waters he caught hold of a lemon tree, thinking he could hold on until the torrent had expended its fury, but the force of the water was too great, and washed the child from his arm. Active search is being made for Mrs. Stewart and the other child. The house was smashed to atoms.

IN TEXAS.

WACO, Tex., June 1.—Information is received from Shackelford county that on Friday night last a huge waterspout fell, covering several hundred acres of land, and doing serious damage. One ranchman lost 800 sheep out of a flock. On the same day a waterspout burst near Cisco, at the head of Battle creek, and caused the creek to overflow. In a few minutes covering the bottom lands, drowning some cattle and washing everything before it. Several farms were ruined, but no lives were lost.

STATE DISPATCHES.

Fire at Astoria.

ASTORIA, June 1.—[Special.]—At 1 P. M. to-day O'Brien's hotel, near the O. R. & N. Co.'s dock, was partially destroyed by fire. The hotel consists of a huge frame structure, with several additions, and when the flames burst forth no one had the most remote idea the fire could be confined to the hotel. The fire commenced in the kitchen, and soon extended to the main building. Never did a volunteer fire department do better work than that of Astoria [illegible] worked his companies that not only [illegible] fined to the hotel, but it was also saved to a considerable extent, the damage to the building being entirely confined to the roof and to broken windows and furniture badly damaged by water and removal. Loss, about $2000; no insurance. Mrs. O'Brien's policies expired three days since, and had not been renewed.

Republican Rally at Lafayette.

LAFAYETTE, June 1.—[Special.]—A large and enthusiastic republican rally was held in the court house here last night. Hon. John F. Caples addressed the meeting. He made a telling speech, and was greeted with rounds of applause. Brass bands and the firing of anvils added to the occasion. The democrats held a rival meeting at Littlefield's hall. The contest in this county has been the hottest known for years.

CALIFORNIA.

Retaliation Society Organized.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The *Alta* will publish to-morrow an interview with an English resident of this city, giving particulars of a secret organization which has been established named the "Retaliation Society." The object of the organization is to retaliate on Irish institutions of this country for Fenian dynamite explosions in England. The informant states that plans will be carried out for the establishment of similar organizations in the eastern states.

Death of a Politician.

Hon. J. W. Dodge died to-day in this city. Deceased was a prominent republican politician, and a brother-in-law of R. W. Spaulding. His death was the result of injuries received some time since, when thrown from a buggy. He was 48 years of age.

A Domestic Tragedy.

A man named Districh and his wife got into a quarrel to-day, in which he shot her and then shot himself. She is likely to recover. He was not expected to live through the night.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

AN EDITOR KILLS A LAWYER.

BATESVILLE, Miss., May 31.—A difficulty occurred on the streets this morning between H. W. Thater, editor of the Batesville *Blade*, and Julius Porter a young lawyer, which resulted in the killing of Porter. Thater was arrested but was discharged on the preliminary trial, having acted in self-defense. The difficulty grew out of an accusation made against Porter, which Thater refused to retract.

A PRISONER SET FREE.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The remaining indictment against Neil McKeague, for the murder of the aged Wilson couple, at Winnetka, was *nolle prosequied* yesterday, in view of his acquittal on a former indictment, the evidence being similar in both cases, and the prisoner was set free.

THE TURF.

AT JEROME PARK.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Second day of the spring meeting of the American Jockey Club. The weather was delightful.

Purse race, $500, three year olds and upwards, maiden allowance, three quarters of a mile—Nimrod won, Sounet second, King Day third. Time 1:20¾.

Free handicap, all ages, mile—Duplex won, Wallflower second, Belle third. Time 1:48.

Juvenile stakes, two year olds, half mile—After a driving finish Triton won by two lengths, Detective second, Error third. Time 49¼ seconds.

Free handicap, all ages, mile and a quarter—Gonfalon won, Clomor second, Girofle third. Time 2:16¾.

Handicap steeple chase, full course—Spider won, Charlemagne second, Major Wheeler third. Time 4:30¼.

SPORTING NOTES.

SLOSSON DEFEATS SCHAEFFER.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Jacob Schaeffer and George F. Slosson played a championship game, 800 points, for $500 a side at the Central music hall to-night. The first bank for choice was a tie. On the second bank Schaeffer won and chose the black balls. Schaeffer took the lead in the second inning and increased it till at the eighteenth inning the score stood: Schaeffer 436, Slosson 152. In the nineteenth Slosson began a brilliant play and rapidly made runs of 91, 72, 137 and 230, and in the twenty eighth inning ran the game out with a wonderful nursing masse bank and round the table play. Schaeffer's total was 657, and his best runs 98 and 92.

FRANCE.

THE RELATIONS OF THE POWERS.

PARIS, June 1.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Gaulois* says there are symptoms of a break-up of the triple alliance. Since the interviews between M. DeGiers and Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe the mutual confidence of the courts of Berlin and Vienna are ceasing. Indications of a secret *entente cordiale* between Russia and Germany are found in the brilliant style in which Prince William was, to St. Petersburg, in the constant exchange of court courtesies, and in the warmth of welcome the emperor gave the czarina when passing through Berlin.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

The estimated reduction of the public debt for May is $5,000,000.

A dispatch from Berlin announces that Dr. Strousberg, a well-known financier, is dead.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Southern Oregon.

The annual meeting of the Pioneer Society of Southern Oregon will be held in Ashland on Thursday, June 5, 1884 for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may legitimately be brought before the meeting.

Western Oregon.

In portions of Lane county cutworms are doing considerable damage to gardens, and in many places they have destroyed acres of grain.

At Astoria Friday a man named Thomas was drowned at the Waite cannery. He was employed in the net rack, and at 5 o'clock that evening fell therefrom; assistance was unavailing. The body was not recovered at last accounts.

Says a Eugene City exchange: We learn that the snow on the summit of the Cascade range over the McKenzie road is about two feet deep for a distance of about twelve miles. We crossed over that road with pack animals and cattle on the 6th day of June, twenty-one years ago, and had to climb over snow about ten feet deep in hard day's travel—a distance of about twenty-five miles. Snow is not usually off sufficient to enable animals to cross before the first of June, and the road is not entirely clear of snow before July or August.

Eastern Oregon.

Fall grain in the neighborhood of Centerville will make good crops without more rain.

Union County Record: Farmers were made happy during the week by copious showers of rain. Crops are everywhere looking fine.

Bud Thompson, who killed his man, Frank Mogan, at Prineville last fall, was exonerated by the grand jury of Crook county at their recent session.

Centerville, says the *Examiner*, is not booming greatly at present, but our merchants are all doing a good business, no vacant houses are in town and several new dwellings are being erected.

The Walla Walla *Statesman* says: We understand that several well known citizens of Umatilla county have been arrested and placed under heavy bonds in Pendleton, amounting in some instances to $40,000. Too much land illegitimately acquired caused the arrest.

Umatilla Examiner: The warm growing rains of last Saturday were gladly welcomed by our farmers. Spring sown grain had begun to show signs of the drouth, and this rain came just in time. It will add millions of bushels to this country's yield the coming harvest.

In a letter received from Yakima county by A. R. Price of Centerville, intelligence is contained that a five-year-old child of Harris Henry secured a revolver belonging to its father, and shot and killed a younger brother. Mr. Henry is well known to many citizens of Umatilla county, having removed from Cold Springs, in that county, to Yakima.

Grant County News: Several Indians were in the city during the past week. They came to learn what action the grand jury had taken in regard to the case of the Indian who was so cowardly assassinated some time last fall in the Harney country. As no clue could be obtained as to who committed the dastardly deed, no action could be taken by that body.

At Centerville, last Monday, David Ashpaugh was thrown from a wagon and sustained very painful injuries. Besides numerous bruises and cuts, one of his ribs was broken. He was riding in the rear part of a wagon and leading a horse, when the animal became frightened and jerked back, pulling Ashpaugh from the wagon. His wounds though severe are not necessarily dangerous.

The annual commencement exercises of the Blue Mountain university will be held June 15, 16, 17 and 18 with the following programme: Sunday, at 7:30 P. M., annual sermon by the president Rev. G. M. Irwin, A. M.; Monday, 1:30 P. M., reunion and societies; Tuesday, 2 P. M. annual meeting of joint board of trustees and visitors; Wednesday at 7:30 P. M., graduating exercises.

J. B. Eaton, Jr., of Union, met with a serious accident Saturday while driving from his store to his residence. A man riding a cayuse colt led with one of the team, causing the animal to surge and break the neckyoke. The buggy tongue dropped and ran into the ground, causing the vehicle to turn a double somersault, and Mr. Eaton received a scalp wound and serious internal injuries. For a time he was senseless, and fears were entertained that he was fatally injured, but it has since been learned that in all probability he will soon be fully recovered.

A correspondent, writing from Pendleton, Umatilla county, to a Walla Walla paper, says: There are about seventy Indian children receiving good schooling at the reservation school from five sisters and one priest. Fancy work, sewing, darning, cooking and work performed usually by women are taught to the girls. The boys are instructed to imitate their white brethren in every conceivable way. Great progress is being made now, and the government is liberal in supplying the institution with all here wanted. The first six months no progress perceptible was made, [illegible] public.

Washington Territory.

Dayton has concluded not to celebrate the Fourth.

Wednesday the Masonic grand lodge of Washington territory will meet in Spokane Falls.

The lumber yard of the Montana Improvement Company in Cheney is again open for business.

Among other things burned in the recent fire at Olympia were the horse and phaeton of Marshal Hopkins.

The work of repairing the Ocean dock at Seattle which the Queen of the Pacific tore up, is progressing rapidly.

Farmers living along the lower Chehalis report that in some of their meadows, where they cut large crops of timothy hay last year, the hay is nearly all cheat this year.

S. G. Kramer of Fields gulch was a few days ago compelled to kill a valuable three year old heifer which was supposed from its actions to be afflicted with hydrophobia.

Olympia Transcript: New buildings are going up all over the southern part of the city. Twice the number of buildings are going up in the city than there was last year.

The two cowboys, Frank Murray and Thomas Lynch, who were fined $25 each and costs last week, failed to pay the required sum and were sent to the county jail at Cheney.

Seattle Chronicle: It is rumored that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will within the next sixty days let contracts for building a railroad into the Green river coal fields.

Spokane Falls Chronicle: The settlement of the difficulty between D. W. Small and the Montana Improvement Company and the withdrawal of the $20,000 damage suit is gladly welcomed by the friends of both parties and the public generally.

While handling horses at his ranch near Waitsburg last Tuesday Thomas Parker received a blow on the head from the fore feet of a horse which came near sending him to his long home. One foot struck him over the right eye cutting a nasty gash, and for a time rendering him senseless, but in a few hours revived and was able to walk around.

A team of horses, belonging to the Montana Improvement Company, accidentally fell over the bridge at Spokane last Friday. They, together with the wagon, went over the first falls, where they were drowned before assistance could reach them. The wagon and harness were fished out with a good deal of trouble. The team was valued at $400.

Friday, while a little daughter of James Martin, living between Dry creek and the Junction, was standing near her father's corral, a fractious horse kicked one of the rails with such force that it struck the little miss, breaking the right leg above the knee. A surgeon was called and dressed the fractured member, and soon had the sufferer resting easily.

Spokane Joe, the murdering siwash, had a narrow escape last Friday at Walla Walla. A deputy went to the jail after Joe's brother to take him back to [illegible] James Severson, who was at the depot, discovered the mistake in time to send Joe back to the jail, and thus prevent the band of Indians at the depot from killing him.

James W. Offutt, of this county, died at the residence of Hon. P. Turpin, in Olympia, on Tuesday morning. The deceased was one of the old pioneers of this territory. Mr. Offutt was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 10th of April 1822 whence he removed to Missouri, and in 1853, with his brother Levi, who died a few days ago, crossed the plains and came to Olympia. He with his brother Milford settled on their farm on the Deschutes river, where they have ever since resided. Deceased was aged 62 years.

About three or four years ago a young man named Smith was lost on the desert between Yakima city and Rattlesnake Springs, and although parties were organized and search made for him, was never discovered, although there was afterwards a report that he was alive and working on a ranch somewhere. A letter received Wednesday by the editor of the Walla Walla *Statesman* from Andy McDaniel states that the remains of the body have been found, together with a pair of brown duck pants. He was found about ten miles west from where he was left by his companion, Mr. White, when they separated to go in search of water, and buried. He was within one-half mile of the river when he laid down to die of thirst.

Idaho.

Eagle City has established a post of the Grand Army of the Republic. There are quite a number of old soldiers in the mining region.

A miners' meeting will be held in Eagle on June 3 for the purpose of establishing a new code of mining laws, especially directed toward those holding and not working their claims, and the adjustment of disputes over claims by arbitration.

ENGLAND.

THE POPE THREATENS EXCOMMUNICATION.

LONDON, June 1.—A papal encyclical letter was read to-day in the churches of England, warning the people against joining secret societies under pain of excommunication. The letter says Free Masonry, at its inception, was probably merely a friendly society, but if so, it asks, where was the necessity for the blind obedience demanded of its votaries?

Angostura Bitters is a household word all over the world. For over 50 years it has advertised itself by its merits. It is now attempted to warn the public against counterfeits. The genuine article is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THE LIEN LAW.

An Unequivocal Statement of the Position of Republican Candidates.

At the request of a number of gentlemen greatly interested in an improvement of the present lien law, we insert the following letter, which is in reply to an inquiry made by the gentlemen herein addressed, as a committee of mechanics, on the subject:

To Messrs. W. E. Holmes, George Langford, William Johnston, Committee—GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your inquiries as to our position in regard to a new lien law we have to say: We will do our utmost if we are elected to secure the passage in the next legislature of a bill to protect the contractors, subcontractors, material men and laborers so that all classes shall have a direct lien upon the building and land upon which the same is situated, and the owner of the property can look to the responsibility of the contractor or require him to give bonds for his own protection. We shall also endeavor to incorporate in such law a provision to the effect that such liens shall be enforced, and the moneys due collected without expense to the contractors, sub-contractors, material men and laborers.

Yours respectfully, JOSEPH SIMON,
L. THERKELSEN, JOHN O. CARSON,
H. S. DAVENPORT, JONATHAN BOURNE, Jr.,
J. E. MAYO, JOHN KENWORTHY,
WILLIAM BARNES, GEORGE L. STORY.

PRESS PITH.

A correspondent asks: "When is the best time to plant strawberries?" The best time for this class of work is before the gardener gets up in the morning and there is no big dog in the garden.—*Chicago Sun.*

A female thief disguised as a man was detected yesterday. A policeman noticed that she passed a saloon without looking in, and then stood for half an hour in front of an ice cream sign.—*Philadelphia Call.*

"Where will the coming man live?" is the startling question asked by a modern social philosopher. If he happens to be coming to a summer resort he will probably live in an eight by nine room directly under the eaves.

"Pa," said a Chicago small boy, as he observed a man coming up the street who seemed to wish that the sidewalk was a little wider, "is that a delegate?" "I do not know, my son," answered the old gentleman. "He has the symptoms, at least."

A Denver man's shanty caught fire the other night, and while he was rapidly carrying out his goldust and other valuables, a friend came up and asked: "Why don't you throw on water?" "Water!" yelled the owner of the shanty, "what in thunder is that?"—*Burlington Free Press.*

Dr. Delle of Paris has found that 20 to 25 per cent of children hear only within a limited range. This may account for the curious phenomenon that if your boy happens to be out on the sidewalk, he will not hear you call him, although persons a block off will turn to see what the trouble is.

A gentleman sprucely dressed was standing in front of a swell cafe, when he was approached by the ubiquitous bootblack, who inquired: "Shine?" He was answered in the negative, but instead of ceasing his importunities he put his box on the walk, and kneeling down asked again: "Shine?" The gentleman, becoming somewhat impatient, responded: "I said 'no;' can't you take no for an answer?" Nothing abashed the gamin retorted: "Well, how did you like to have a man say no when you was a bootblack say?" This was too much and he was allowed to go to work.

They were talking across the lunch table about a prominent eastern man who had married his cook within six months after his wife's death, and one of the gentlemen observed: "If that is the case I want nothing to do with him." "But he was pinched, you know," protested a second. "How?" "Why, he had been cleaned out in a deal in oil, which the cook had made $40,000 in wheat." "Oh—ah—I see. That alters the case. One must protect his commercial integrity, even if he marries his washwoman with the crape on his hat. Still I should have advised him to put a reasonable margin on pork, and hold the cook off three months longer."—*Wall Street News.*

Among the clerks in the treasury department at Washington is a young man who was found buried among the dead on the field of the second Bull Run. When the burial squad pulled him out from among the dead he was found to have a terrible wound in the side, and his left hand was hanging by a few tendons. These he bit off and threw the hand away, gave his canteen to a dying confederate and crawled off toward the hospital, preferring to help himself so the squad might search for others who might be in the same fix. The next day he received his commission as lieutenant. He married the sister of the "Johnny" to whom he gave the last drop of water he had, and lives happily on Capitol hill.—*Exchange.*

"When I appear in the streets," said Prince Bismarck to the guests at a big soiree recently, "I am [illegible]" It is surely impossible that the German chancellor should under any conceivable circumstances, be anything but an individuality. He is the most original person in Europe. Look, for instance, at the account of his reception in to-day's *Standard.* There is nothing which Prince Bismarck likes better than to appear, in the midst of the cares of state and in the full daylight of his world wide reputation, as after all nothing else than a sort of glorified Corpsbursch, a hero of solid pewter and long pipes, a bon camarade, full of geniality and good stories, and fond of talking of his country life, his dogs, his guns and his big Pomeranians. It is not affectation; it is the man himself, though Prince Bismarck would be the last person in the world to indulge his peculiar vein if it did not fit in with his general purposes."

BAKER CITY NOTES.

BAKER CITY, May 27.

Captain E. M. White returned from Portland Saturday.

The miners are all busy and are expecting a good season.

Hon. A. H. Brown is able to again get around, on crutches. His leg was broken in February.

Baker county sent three cattle thieves and ten stage robbers to the penitentiary this term of court.

Business is very quiet. It has rained most of the time for two days, thus insuring an abundant crop.

Jeff Wisdom met with a severe accident, having his right leg mashed below the knee. Dr. L. J. Estes reduced the fracture.

THE FIRE RECORD.

COUNTY JAIL BURNED.

GALVESTON, June 1.—*News'* Del Rio, Texas: The county jail of Kinney county, at this place, was burned this evening. One of the prisoners, a Mexican half-breed, was roasted to death. The other prisoners were safely removed. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is believed to be incendiary.

A Shrewd Move.

Philadelphia Call.

Minks—Yes, my boy, I am going to Salt Lake City to live.

Finks—But you don't expect to become a Mormon, do you?

Minks—Certainly not; but don't tell Mrs. Minks I said so. You see, I have a special object in settling where a man can have as many wives as he wants, though of course I will never have but one.

Finks—A special object?

Minks—Yes; I never can get Mrs. Minks to keep my buttons sewed on, but I think there won't be no trouble about that after we settle in Salt Lake City.

Finks—Why not?

Minks—When the buttons are off I will just gently hint to Mrs. Minks that she needs more help, and they will go on in a jiffy.

The Fashion in Sunsets.

New York Sunday Courier.

"What has become of our wonderful crimson sunsets, I wonder?" said Tom.

"Why," replied Laura, thoughtfully, looking up from the *Bazar*, "I suppose they have all gone out of style. Everything is very quiet and elegant this spring. I knew those winter sunsets were too high colored to last long. They might do for the evening," she said presently, in a reflective mood, "but they were too loud for the street."

And, bending over the description of a new walking suit, she did not see Tom, fallen from his chair, staring wildly at her and painfully gasping for breath.

It Must Have Been a Cold Day.

Chicago News.

"Did you lose this strap, mister?"

He was a small, ragged boy, with a clean, new school strap in his hand, who asked the question behind Mr. P—— of Aurora, near the Union depot in this city yesterday afternoon.

Mr. ——— glanced around to see if anybody was looking.

"Ah, thank you, my boy. Here's a quarter for your honesty," and he tucked the school strap in his spacious overcoat pocket.

"It is a cold day when I get left," said Mr. P—— to himself, as he walked away, wondering who really had lost the strap.

"Dat 'ere a good sell," said the street fakir, when the boy came back to buy another school strap for 5 cents.

A correspondent writes to a paper in Palatka, Fla., that "alligator steak" in taste much resembles black bass, a little drier and a slight degree tougher, but that if placed upon the table as fish not few could detect it.

Salad bowls, made of glass, with compartments under each for chopped ice, something after the butter dish style, are among the new things imported. The idea is not a bad one, and no doubt will be appreciated by epicures.

The Rev. Joseph Cook invariably writes in addition to his signature, when solicited for an autograph, the sentiment, "Duty done is the soul's fireside." This, however, is not the sentiment that he utters when aroused from a nap to make a gratuitous appearance at a prayer meeting.

"Rough on Coughs." Troches 15c; Liquid 25c. "Rough on Toothache," instant relief, 15c.

by Indiana. That delegation, it is believed, will present the name of it is believed if the postmaster by Wisconsin or any of states.

REALIZED.

Blaine managers say to which would be its

Senator Pia is reported in the matter of the contest in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania district, putting upon the roll Magee and Flynn. Adopted without debate.

With respect to the contest in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania district, the committee recommended that neither Sayres nor Westling be placed on the rolls. This would leave Mr. West as the only delegate from a district where the seat was not contested.

Field, Morrison, McDonald or Carlisle it is or the convention [illegible] mine.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

[illegible] Allcock's Porous Plasters, and do not take others made to sell on the reputation of the genuine article.

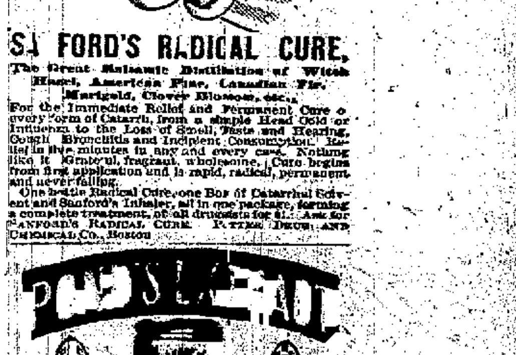
Wanted—A man who doesn't know who will be the presidential nominee. A modest, retiring man, willing to work for his board, and not "pass-book," can obtain a permanent situation by addressing S. J. T., Gramercy Park, New York.

The dinner bell is ringing. We have grown [illegible] no more at present. TOM.

Ten tramps, committed and fined in Mattoon, Illinois, under the vagrancy act, were given a choice between a bread and water diet or square meals with work on the chain gang until their fines are paid. They chose the starv[illegible]

[illegible] Three beefsteaks, three cans of oysters, two cans of peaches, two cans of sardines, five [illegible] crackers, four potatoes, a dish of hominy, a plate of cakes, four cups of coffee, and a glass of water. Time, thirty-two minutes. Before eating the above he had partaken of a hearty supper.

CATARRH

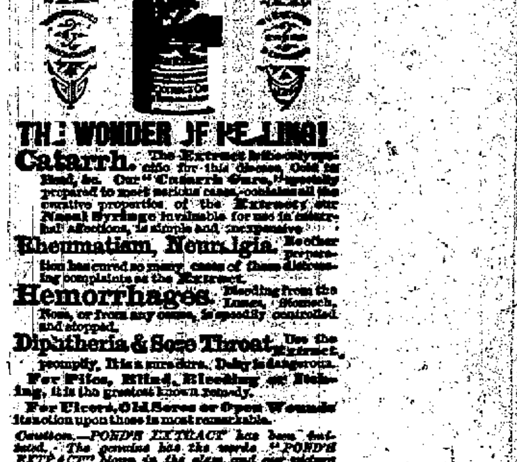


SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.,

For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application and is rapid, radical, permanent and never failing.

One bottle Radical Cure, one Box of Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.



THE WONDER OF HEALING!

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease, Cold in Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Nasal Syringe invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Ulcers, Old Sores or Open Wounds its action upon these is most remarkable.

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

SPECIALTIES AND TOILET ARTICLES.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c., $1.00, $1.75.		
Toilet Cream	1.00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass 50c.)	1.00
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Family Syringe, $1.00.

Ladies, read pages 13, 18, 21 and 26 of our New Pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

OUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

Tell the children to cut out and save these silhouette pictures as they appear from issue to issue. [illegible] will be pleased with the collection.

This space is owned by BLACKWELL'S BULL.

Of course we mean the famous animal appearing on the label of every genuine package of Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco. Every dealer keeps this, the best Smoking Tobacco made. None genuine without trade-mark of the Bull.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM effectually cleanses the head of catarrhal virus causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell. Applied with the Finger. Thousands on the Pacific slope testify to its priceless value. Not a Liquid or Snuff. A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment will cure. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Fortify the system. All who have experienced and witnessed the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters upon the weak, broken down, desponding victims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility, or premature decay, know that in this supreme tonic and alterative there exists a specific principle that reaches the very source of the trouble, and effects an absolute and permanent cure. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

TAKE IT.
W. PFUNDER'S
OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER.
CURES
KIDNEY & LIVER DISEASES. DYSPEPSIA,
PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND SKIN DISEASES,
HEADACHE & COSTIVENESS.

W. B. A[illegible]ER & [illegible]O
BLANK BOOK

$500 REWARD

WILL BE PAID BY THE UNDERSIGNED FOR the arrest and conviction of the party or parties setting fire to my store, building, [illegible] street, on the night of [illegible] 1884. [illegible]

Dr. W. P. Smith, Diseases of Women and Children.

[illegible] the contrary, the advertisers are very highly [illegible] Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing ERIE MEDICAL CO., P. O. Box 513, Buffalo, N. Y.—Toledo Evening Bee.

Truly Named The King of Tonics [illegible] DANDELION TONIC.

[illegible]ing Lessons
After noon and Evening [illegible]
PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE
Cor. Second and Yamhill Sts.

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1884.

A TALK ABOUT SALMON.

A Light Catch Expected—Destructive Seals.

Sacramento Bee, May 19.

"Do I think the seals do much damage to the salmon fishery?" said Fish Commissioner Buckingham to a Bee reporter last week. "Yes, I know they do. There is no question about it. They do immense damage. I notice that some of the papers say that the seals should not be protected by law, but it is a mistake to suppose that they are protected. The law protecting them was repealed by the legislature some years ago. I have been trying to get some of the Greek fishermen to fit out an expedition to the Seal rocks for the purpose of killing off the seals. A fat seal will yield ten gallons of oil, it is said, and the oil is worth about 50 cents a gallon, so there ought to be money in such an expedition. If the proprietors of the Cliff house should buy off the party, some other expeditions would probably soon be organized and the hotel men would get tired of purchasing immunity for the seals. But the capture of the seals does not seem to have offered much inducement for hunters, since the animals have not been molested, and I think that the state should offer a bounty for their destruction.

"The salmon catch in the Sacramento this year," Mr. Buckingham resumed, "is likely to be very light. The seals account to a considerable extent for the falling off in the supply of fish, but there is another reason. In 1881 a great many salmon got into the tules, and failed to spawn in the headwaters of the river, and we are now feeling the effect of that failure. This season the salmon are also going into the tules. There are more salmon running up through the tules now than there are in the main river."

"What makes them go into the tules?"

"It is the flow of water through the tules from the break up above. The fish in ascending the river meet the warm water coming out of the tules from the sloughs near Rio Vista, and as they naturally seek the warm water, they turn out of the main stream and follow up the current in the tules. They will gather in the pools and sloughs at the head of the tule basin and never get up the river."

"Can anything be done to keep the fish from losing themselves in that way?"

"Yes. The mouth of Jacobs creek, which empties at Knight's Landing, could be cleared of obstructions so the fish could ascend the stream and spawn. The mouth of the stream is filled up with a growth of willows and other obstructions, and it would cost a good deal to clear it out. But the result would justify the expenditure, and the commission in its coming report will recommend the legislature to make an appropriation for the purpose. The Sacramento salmon fishery is nothing compared with what it used to be. I mean to say, that is, if the same means and appliances had been in use ten years ago that we have now, the catch would have been far greater."

"The commission will put about 600,000 salmon fry in the river this year," remarked Commissioner Dibble, who was present, "but a large proportion of them will be lost."

"Gobbled?" queried the reporter.

"Gobbled," the commissioner assented. "The trout and other fish eat myriads of the small fry. Of the thousands of the fry of eastern brook trout, whitefish and land-locked salmon placed in California waters, scarcely a handful seem to have reached maturity. The little fish were doubtless devoured by the big ones, and the few that survived have probably crossed with the native stock. What the commission needs is a place where the young fish can be kept until they get big enough to take care of themselves. They should be protected until they have at least attained the size of fingerlings. Unless an enormous number of young fry be turned into a lake or stream tenanted by grown fish, the attempt at stocking the waters is generally a failure. The experiment with shad in our waters has been a success, but hundreds of thousands of young fry were put in. It is hard to find just such a stream as we want for a nursery, as it must have a comparatively small watershed, else the fish would be liable to be carried away by floods."

The two commissioners seemed to be in entire agreement in their remarks, and the reporter found that he had received, without a request for an interview, considerable information of interest and value to the public.

Mr. Gladstone.

George William Curtis, in Harper's Magazine.

Mr. Gladstone, at the age of 73, prime minister of England, and the chief of English statesmen—no less eminent for weight of personal character and accomplished scholarship than for his extraordinary mastery of public affairs and his parliamentary eloquence—is a fine illustration of the English genius in its most characteristic form. There is a certain sturdiness in Mr. Gladstone's nature shewing itself in every way, except his reputed sensitiveness to personal criticism, which is in singular contrast with the oriental character of Lord Beaconsfield, so long his chief opponent. It was the want of this quality quite as much as an alien genius which made the late minister so apparently un-English. No one, indeed, cultivated English ways more assiduously, or celebrated with more gusto the distinctive English life, than Lord Beaconsfield, and he identified himself with the bucolic party—the squire, the country gentleman—and he seemed in every manner resolved, if resolution would accomplish it, to be an Englishman.

But the contrast between him and Mr. Gladstone [illegible] the remarkable caricatures of Punch, in which, if Gladstone has sometimes the air of a prig, [illegible] always the air of Cagliostro. When Disraeli was at the head of the ministry, the feeling was unavoidable that it was an accomplished foreign talent that was governing England. But, with Gladstone, it is England governing herself. Much more than in any chief minister the English conscience is felt in Gladstone. In Lord Sidmouth and Mr. Perceval, the two most ordinary and commonplace of prime ministers, there was the conventional English respectability and morality. But in Gladstone it is the power of rectitude which is remarkable. He believes in honest dealing, and in subordinating public policy to the moral law. He may not like to be personally criticised, but he is not ashamed to be called sentimental in his regard for the moral honor as well as for the "interest" of England.

Nothing could be more distasteful to Mr. Gladstone than the Egyptian complication. Nothing could have been more delightful to Lord Beaconsfield. The vagueness of the object to be attained by warlike operations, the difficulty of a possible protectorate of the country, the desire to respect the rights of a people so remote from English sympathy and habits, naturally oppress Mr. Gladstone, thus necessarily engaged in transactions in which his country should never have been involved. But they would have been exciting chapters of romance to Lord Beaconsfield, and he would have endeavored to turn the situation to the most dazzling account.

Coping at once with the elusive situation in Egypt, with the franchise in England, and with the discontent of Ireland, and goaded by a tory party not greatly led, but officered by a brilliant cynic, a worthy squire and a nondescript madcap, only a chief of the sturdiest moral and mental quality could hold at 73 a position which nobody else could fill. It is, as we said, his character no less than his genius which will give him a great place in English history. With the conquering Chatham and the accomplished Canning, with William Pitt and Sir Robert Peel, Gladstone must always be mentioned as an English statesman and minister who showed in his public and private life, in his masterly grasp of affairs, in his ascendency over a great, intelligent and progressive party, in his high moral tone and his immense accomplishment, the power which any intelligent country would wish to see conducting its affairs.

This is the year in which the other great English speaking nation calls one of its citizens to the chief executive magistracy. Happy that country if it summon to that office a statesman so commanding, conscientious, and courageous, and a man so spotless as the English prime minister! Looking at Gladstone and then across the sea at our presidential contest, the English man may be pardoned if he is not quite ready to abandon a political system which brings so great a man as Gladstone into the direction of the government, and even the American may wonder whether his system of selecting the chief magistrate is surer than the English method to bring the real chief of a party to the executive chair.

MARRIAGES LAST MONTH.

County Clerk Sewall issued marriage licenses last month to the following parties:

5—Frank W. Moore 28, Mary L. Chamberlain 30.
5—W. H. C. Day 1[illegible], M. E. M. Biddlemen 28.
6—J. J. Robinson 35, Sophia B. Holman 22.
6—J. O. Smith 29, Mrs. Kitty Quinlan 36.
6—T. B. Howes 35, Labelle Comstock 25.
6—W. J. Brown 24, Martha S. Reed 22.
6—T. T. Lea 24, J. C. Skinner 25.
6—P. E. Bernsten 37, Anna F. Walter 31.
7—Frank Wenzel 31, T. Kirsch 18.
8—J. M. James 32, J. M. Plaster 26.
9—Morris Falk 29, Sarah Mendelson 2[illegible].
10—Peter Riley 53, Maggie Chase 32.
13—Edward F. Collins 27, Ellen Otis 27.
14—J. J. Williams 25, Emma Newell 21.
15—L. W. Hyde 35, Mrs. F. C. Berry 30.
19—H. J. McInnis 28, Daminta Burk 28.
[illegible]—I. O. [illegible] 9, Susie Simmons 22.
20—John Russell 30, Catherine Leitch 26.
20—W. A. Dustin 22, Kate E. Murray 26.
21—H. Frisby 36, Josephine Spiegel 19.
21—J. W. Johnson 28, M. E. Fitzgerald 2[illegible].
21—W. E. Mitchell 27, Lillian Fassold 23.
22—C. L. Miller 35, Mrs. C. E. Barr 30.
22—Adam Spies 30, Kate Katterman 22.
22—Ah Sing 30, Ah Ho 22.
23—Griffith Francis 37, Mary Grammar 25.
24—Harry Goize 34, Mrs. M. Newell 33.
27—A. G. Brockwell 27, Emily L. Carter 19.
28—John Bonner 29, Annie McGowan [illegible].
31—Julius L. Haas 26, Rosa Brenner 25.
31—E. L. Schindele 28, C. F. Salathe 27.

NOTABLE DEAD.

PROPRIETOR OF THE PARKER HOUSE.

Boston, Mass., May 31.—Harvey D. Parker, proprietor of the Parker House, died this morning, aged 79.

SATURDAY'S LOCAL NEWS.

From the Sunday Oregonian.

James E. Higgins was yesterday admitted to citizenship in the United States district court.

Mrs. Joseph Smith of Peoria, Illinois, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. R. McGregor, 169 Thirteenth street.

Mrs. Will C. King, S. D., I. O. G. T., organized a lodge with twenty-three charter members at Sellwood on Tuesday evening, May 27.

An attempt was made about 1:45 this morning to burn the frame block on the corner of First and E streets (west side), by setting fire to some tarred barrels. An alarm was telephoned in and met with quick response. Officers Belcher and Collins, assisted by others, got the barrels into the street, and prevented what might have been a serious conflagration.

FURTHER TIME ALLOWED.

On request of the attorneys yesterday morning in the state circuit court in the case of John W. Murray, found guilty and sentenced to be hung for the murder of Alfred Yenke, ten days further time was allowed the clerk in which to complete the transcript to the supreme court upon the appeal which has been taken.

GETTING AROUND THE LAW.

The new regulation forbidding passengers to get into the pilot houses of river steamers is easily avoided. Whenever the Columbia or Willamette river pilots and captains want to have a friend come in, he comes in under the provision that any person desirous of learning the channel shall be permitted to remain with "the man at the wheel."

IN THE FIELD.

Several of the many friends of Mr. Henry W. Spofford desire THE OREGONIAN to correct a false report that he is not a candidate for justice of the peace in Morrison precinct. Though illness of his family prevents him from being here on election day, his friends will be on hand at the polls to work for him, and they will stand by him till the polls close.

ARRESTS LAST MONTH.

The police made 351 arrests last month on the following charges: Drunk and disorderly 151, trespass 10, larceny 21, assault and battery 20, held as witness 10, using abusive or obscene language 11, carrying concealed weapons 9, vagrancy 6, threatening to kill 6, disorderly by fighting 15, disorderly conduct 28, maintaining nuisance 8, deserter U. S. A. 5, violating swill ordinances 5, roaming streets 4, assault with a dangerous weapon 10, burglary 3, other offences 16.

FRESH SALMON FROM PORTLAND.

The first shipment from Portland of a carload of fresh salmon was made yesterday by the Portland Ice Company for A. Booth & Sons, Chicago. The salmon were packed in boxes with ice at A. Booth & Sons' cannery at Astoria and shipped to Portland and re-iced, thence they were loaded in one of the N. P. R. R. Co.'s refrigerator cars and went forward by passenger train, and will arrive in five days at Chicago. The car contained eighty boxes, or 14,000 pounds.

HELD TO ANSWER.

Isaac Keyser, accused of the larceny of $270 in gold coin, had an examination in the police court yesterday. A witness named Ladd testified that a day or two after the robbery he was surprised when Keyser told him he had sent $60 home to his wife, and also to see him with a new suit on, while he also had some $18 in cash. Other witnesses testified in a similar manner, and Keyser was held to answer before the grand jury in $400 bail, which he was unable to give, and therefore was committed to the county jail.

SHERIDAN AGAIN DISCHARGED.

The case of Phil Sheridan, the young man accused of setting fire to the Clarendon hotel, came up before Justice Green yesterday. The state having no evidence in addition to that offered in the police court, and this having proved insufficient to hold him, the case was dismissed. It is reported on good authority that Sheridan offered to confess the crime and show that he was hired to fire the building provided a certain sum — stated as $1000 — were paid him. This proposition was submitted to the San Francisco board of underwriters, but [illegible] conviction were too slender, and the money would therefore be uselessly expended.

CHINESE WOMEN FROM PORTLAND.

Ten Chinese women arrived on the steamer Oregon, Monday, from Portland, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*. In the opinion of the customs officials they were smuggled over the border from British Columbia, and were brought here for immoral purposes. Each had a marriage certificate, but little attention is paid to this. The customs officials could not hold the women because they came from a domestic port. The women, on arriving, were at once rushed into hacks and driven off to Chinatown. They were compelled to return to the dock, but when there it was ruled that they could not be held. The ten men who appeared as their husbands are highbinders, and probably went to Victoria to bring the women here, and considered a marriage certificate a very small matter to stumble over.

NEW ROUTE FOR THE GYPSY.

The steamer Gypsy left last night for Gray's harbor and the Sound with a large freight list. Applications for passage have been so numerous that the company has decided to refit the ship so as to provide ample accommodations for passengers as well as freight. Bulkheads will be put in, together with all needed dining and sleeping appointments. The fare has been fixed at $6 to Shoalwater bay and $8 to Gray's harbor from Portland. It has also been decided to discontinue going to Port Townsend and Seattle after the present trip, and instead make semi-monthly trips to Yaquina bay, where the business boom promises soon to rival that of Gray's harbor. Alternate trips will be made to these points, carrying freight and passengers. The new and reliable transportation route thus established to these two new and thriving regions will contribute more than anything else to the growth and permanence of their trade with this city. The merchants here should be quick to take the trade in hand. The Gypsy will leave on her first trip to Yaquina about June 16. Shippers are requested to send to A. L. Stokes, general freight agent of the O. R. & N. company, memoranda of freight now on hand for that point.

PRESS PITH.

A medical writer says: "Many people dig their graves with their teeth." He probably referred to those whose molars have become athletic by boarding house life.

The *Popular Science Monthly* is trying to explain how flies walk on glass. Now, we would like to know what there is so extremely attractive to a fly about a cranium devoid of hair.

A hen can only lay on a nest, but a ship can lay both on and off.—*Pittsburg Chronicle*. A ship has another advantage over a hen. The latter can lay one egg, and the former can lay to.

A writer in the Wheeling *Intelligencer* is sorely puzzled in his inability to tell why it is that society allows a man to place his arm around a young lady's waist and draw her to him as with hooks of steel during a dance, and yet she shrieks with the wildest horror and dismay if by chance he is caught in a similar position when the pair are standing still.

Boys who are fond of a kite—and all boys are—would enjoy seeing the ghost New Haven named "P. T. Barnum." It is about the biggest show on earth for a kite, for its height is 15 feet, its width 12 feet, and 27 yards of red cambric were used to cover it. The string is of manilla cord, and is 1200 feet long. This string is run from a reel as large as the steering wheel of a steamer which will bear two tons' pressure. It would seem to be not just the sort of a plaything for a boy, since it takes two men to run the reel.

"I don't think a septuagenarian is the proper man to elect president," said a republican. "Who are you talking about?" asked a democrat. "Why, Tilden, of course." "Now, look-a-here," said the democrat, "you republicans are always getting up stories about Tilden. Of course, every man has his faults and has committed some slips in life, but I'll be doggoned if you can cram it down me that Tilden was ever a septu-what do you call it?" "A septuagenarian." "Yes, a septuagenarian. No sir; you can't stuff that down me. Mr. Tilden, sir, is not that kind of a man."—*San Francisco Post*.

Heard last week; First business man—"Anything new?" Second business man—"No; nothing worth mentioning. Eight or ten bankers and brokers have gone up." "You call that nothing? My gracious! I should say it was highly important. How can Philadelphia—" "But it wasn't in Philadelphia." "Where, then?" "In Wall street." "Oh! How's the folks? Come over and see us some time. Bye-bye."—*Philadelphia Call*.

An agricultural exchange in an article on "How to Feed Horses," mentions feeding "corn in the ear" as one way. This may be an economical way, but it must be excessively painful to the horse.—*Graphic*.

Editors like brevity, but a man recently hanged in Indiana suited them rod well. He made no remark about heaven, but nodded to the preacher and said: "I'll see you later," and the trap fell.—*Exchange*.

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office, for the statistical OREGONIAN. The best medium to circulate in the east.

POLITICAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Matters Becoming Interesting at the Republican Battle Field.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC COAST DELEGATES.

The Sub-Committee Decides in Favor of the Mahone Men—Blaine's Weak Points Beginning to Show—Notes.

From the Sunday Oregonian.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The weather is steadily growing warmer, and the political atmosphere is apparently in sympathy and becoming more heated. This morning witnessed the arrival of a large number of contingent delegates, mainly from the southern states, who came in independent detachments, and representing the irregularity of all the positions of the south. There were a large number of arrivals from Iowa, and practically the entire delegation from that state is now in the city. Two Blaine delegates came in from the Eighteenth Ohio district, and they were accompanied by somewhat over 100 visitors. They marched to their hotel from the depot in a solid body.

The event of the morning was the arrival of the California and Nevada delegations, whose transit eastward had already been very widely heralded. They were met at the depot by a delegation of citizens, and proceeded by martial music, marched to their quarters at the Palmer house. Ladies and gentlemen of the party alike took part in the procession until their arrival in the hotel lobby, where dense crowds had collected. The delegation then gave three cheers for the gentleman from Maine and separated.

The room set apart for the reception of the delegation of business men from New York by business men of this city in advancing the candidacy of Mr. Arthur, are being richly decorated in anticipation of the arrival of the party from the east at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

At the Grand Pacific hotel the managers in charge of the movement in the interest of Senator Logan have thrown open two large parlors on the first floor, in place of the more contracted quarters heretofore occupied by them. It is estimated that about 300 delegates are now in the city.

The national committee will begin its session at noon.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The national republican committee held a session beginning to-day, all the states and territories being represented, with the exception of Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina and Utah. No business was transacted, beyond arranging for the distribution of tickets of admission to the convention and appointing I. M. Bean, of Wisconsin, and James H. Stone, of Michigan reading clerks. Adjourned to 7 P. M.

The national sub-committee resumed its session at 7:30 to-night, with closed doors. Senator Cullom of Illinois presented credentials to act as proxy for Senator Logan, in view of the illness of Burton C. Cook, heretofore acting as proxy.

By a unanimous vote it was decided to take up the case of contested delegations from the state of Virginia, which embraces all the delegations in the state, including four delegates at large.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island moved that the delegation headed by Senator Mahone be placed on the rolls.

Mr. Bettle of Montana offered an amendment, referring the contest to the committee on credentials of the national convention, without action. The amendment was lost, on a vote by call of states, as follows: Ayes—California, Maine, Nebraska, New Jersey, West Virginia, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming: total, 10. Noes—Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Dakota, Utah, Washington and the District of Columbia: total, 31.

The original motion of Senator Aldrich was then carried by a similar vote.

The result of the vote seats the Mahone delegation in the national convention, subject, however to any action the convention itself may take in the matter.

Of the contested delegations from the first Alabama and the first Georgia districts it was decided to refer them to a sub-committee of three, with instructions to report to full committee next Monday.

In the matter of the contested delegation from the fifth Kentucky district, a motion to refer the matter to a sub-committee was lost.

On motion of Mr. Bradley of Kentucky Silas F. Miller and John Mason Brown were placed upon the rolls as delegates.

THE BUSINESS MEN.

The New York business men delegation met the Chicago business men's committee in Arthur's headquarters this afternoon. After an introduction on Hon. Jonathan Young Scammon delivered an address of welcome on behalf of Chicago, which was replied to by Cornelius N. Bliss of New York and others.

The Ohio delegates opened headquarters at the Grand Pacific to-day. They do not display the colors of any particular leader.

The independent republican headquarters, which are decorated with Edmunds' portrait, are at the Grand Pacific.

Meetings of the adherents of various candidates were held here this afternoon at different headquarters, and it was then definitely decided who will be chosen to make the nominating speeches. These are: For Arthur, Martin I. Townsend, of New York, seconded by ex-senator Henderson of Missouri; for Blaine, John Stewart of Pennsylvania, seconded by Judge William West, of Ohio; for Logan, Senator Cullom of Illinois; for Sherman, Judge Foraker of [illegible] meeting of the supporters of Senator Edmunds was held at the Palmer house to-day immediately upon the arrival of George W. Curtis and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt from New York. Besides these two gentlemen there were present at the conference Andrew D. White, Gov. John D. Long, Senator Hoar, John T. Gilbert of New York and Horace White.

INDIANA MEN.

Indiana's advance guard consisted of Senator Harrison, Morris McDonald and John H. Baker. Delegates at large also arrived early in the day. It had been said that Senator Harrison would not attend the convention but would send an alternate. His presence was in itself a sufficient denial. He said: "I am here, you see, and I shall vote with the other Indiana men." Regarding the mention of his name in connection with the presidency, the senator said: "I am not a candidate, and never have been, and if I were I should certainly not be here." He would not state his preference. Morris McDonald said if an opportunity offered the Indiana delegation would present the name of Harrison or Gresham.

Ex-Governor John D. Long of Massachusetts arrived ahead of his delegation, which is due to-morrow morning. He declared that Massachusetts would undoubtedly give her solid vote for Edmunds.

The delegation of New York business men, who came in furtherance of the candidacy of President Arthur, arrived in a satisfactory condition, headed by David Dows. They numbered about 100, taking up their quarters at the Grand Pacific. They were entertained during the afternoon by a large delegation of local business men, who also organized in the Arthur interest.

The greater number of the Texas delegation also arrived at noon, having been delayed en route by a big flood near Texarkana, resulting from the recent rain storms. The delegates of the state of Texas are divided between Arthur and Blaine.

Nearly all the Alabama delegates arrived during the forenoon, and also a portion of the Tennessee, Georgia and Mississippi delegations. The Nebraska delegation came in a body late in the afternoon.

THINGS WARMING UP.

The heat of the presidential canvass was very considerably intensified to-day owing to the large influx of delegates and the presence of the outside forces, which are expected to play a prominent part in shaping the outcome of events. About 400 delegates have arrived on the ground, and have been supplemented by an innumerable host of henchmen, who are at present the most active factors in the preliminary battling. It is conceded that no convention in the history of the party ever was composed of delegations more thoroughly unhampered in the way of pledges than the present one, all of which tends to lend a sharp excitement to early movements in the game. The hotels to-day began for the first time to feel the force of the convention crush, and the corridors of the leading ones were alive throughout the day with active workers.

A party of New York independent delegates, composed of George William Curtis, General Francis Barlow, Frederick C. Hall, David Alerton, John A. King, Carl Schurz, Theodore Roosevelt, James W. Wadsworth and Wharton Barker, arrived through by the Pennsylvania limited at 10:20. Only a portion of their number are delegates. They represent more properly the republican conference committee. Attached to the same train was a car containing a number of senators and representatives from the national capital. Among their number were Senators Hoar, Platt, Sawyer, Blair, Jones and Conger, and Congressmen Herr and Anson D. McCook.

SOME GOOD WORK DONE.

Earnest but good-natured work was done during the day for the different candidates, but only in the way of throwing out skirmishers and preparing the lines for attack and defense. One hears very little except Arthur and Blaine. Occasionally something is said and done for Logan. The third conspicuous candidate is reported strong, but the delegates do not seem to attach much importance to his candidacy. In this respect they may be mistaken. There seems to be no doubt of a friendly alliance between Blaine and Logan. The headquarters of their supporters are located in the same hall and friendly intercourse is kept up.

The policy of those who do not wish to see either Blaine or Arthur nominated is to persuade unpledged and independent delegates to adhere to their choice, through successive ballots. They even desire to keep Illinois voting for Logan. It is expected that this course will compel a break in the ranks of Blaine and Arthur, and make it possible to nominate either Gresham, Lincoln, Sherman or Hawley. As between Blaine and Arthur this class of delegates usually express a preference for the latter. This fact leads Arthur's friends to hope that the independents may be induced finally to come to his support.

BLAINE'S STRENGTH OVERESTIMATED.

Interviews to-day with Nebraska and Kansas people developed the fact that Blaine's friends have overestimated his strength in these two states, and when the ballots are had there will be a pronounced division. This miscalculation is due to basing the probable action this year on the feeling in 1880, but then it was not so much Blaine as opposition to a third term for Grant. While Blaine's popularity is conceded other influences have entered in to divide his support.

No one can fail to discover the difference between the management of the conspicuous candidates. There is little system but great enthusiasm in the Blaine ranks, while Arthur's followers are like a well drilled army. This was remarked upon by a prominent California delegate who expressed his surprise. He said the Pacific coast delegation had started out for the convention firm in the belief that the nomination of Blaine was a foregone conclusion, and that after the first ballot, on which complimentary votes for Arthur, Edmunds, Logan, Sherman and others would be given, there would be a stampede to the standard of the man from Maine. Since their arrival here, however, their confidence had been greatly shaken by Arthur's adherents.

THE PACIFIC COAST DELEGATIONS.

The California and Nevada delegation held sessions at 4 this afternoon, at which the delegates expressed a determination to stick to Blaine from first to last. The California delegates formally organized and unanimously elected W. W. Morrow chairman.

At a meeting of the Pacific coast delegation the following was adopted: "It is hereby resolved by the Pacific coast delegation, embracing the delegations of California, Oregon and Nevada, and the territories of Washington and Arizona, that James G. Blaine is our unanimous choice for president of the United States, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his nomination."

A special train furnished for Washington correspondents attending the Chicago convention, by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, reached Chicago this morning. The actual running time between Washington and Chicago, 850 miles, was twenty-one hours.

ANY MAN BUT ARTHUR OR BLAINE.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—The *Times* "There is a diversion of sentiment as to whether Arthur or Blaine, or either of them, could be elected. To nominate either would be to throw away all chance for the vote of this state; and yet there is no real division in the party. Any strong, clean, upright candidate would command its full support. The independent vote which is so large and so capable of bringing disaster, tends strongly toward the republican party, and though it will not go to either Arthur or Blaine, it could be easily won by a candidate who represents the progressive tendencies of the party. As to any man being elected without the vote of New York, it is nonsense to talk about it."

AN OVATION FOR BLAINE.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—*Tribune's* Washington says: "The curtain had just been rung down at the conclusion of the second act of 'Fra Diavolo' at the National theater to-night when Blaine entered the hall. As soon as the audience caught sight of his well known figure a storm of applause and cheers burst forth which could be plainly heard on the street, and which did not cease until the orchestra had struck up the introductory notes of the next act. The incident was well calculated to illustrate the popularity of Blaine. It was an ovation such as is accorded to few public men, and one of which, as one man in the audience said, 'even Grant might be proud.'"

A GOOD WORD FOR ARTHUR.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—The *Sun* says: "After the 4th of next March this country will possess what it has not had for years an ex-president entitled to the respect of all his fellow-citizens, fully sensible of the requirements of dignity and decency, and bearing into private life a personal character on which there is no stain of dishonor. That is something worth living for."

BLAINE'S CHANCE GOOD.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—The *Sun* says: "At no time since Brother Blaine first turned his eyes towards the White house have the prospects of his obtaining the republican nomination been better than now. We record this opinion as the result of strictly impartial and disinterested observation."

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Smallpox in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Richard Paul, who arrived here from Bremen, via Baltimore, was to-day sent to the hospital with smallpox. He states that when the steamship was ten days out from Bremen a passenger was buried and five others were buried before reaching port. He was not informed of the cause of the deaths.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived—Steamer San Pedro, Hewett three and one-half days from New Tacoma, 1600 tons coal, to Pacific Improvement Company. Sailed—Steamer Mexico, Huntington, Victoria.

NEVADA.

Tilden Delegates Elected.

VIRGINIA, May 31.—The democratic primary election for delegates to the state convention took place to-day, and resulted in the election of Tilden delegates.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Seattle's New Water Works Completed.

SEATTLE, May 31.—[Special.]—The Spring Hill Water company started pumping to-day, forcing water from Lake Washington to its reservoirs, over an elevation of 315 feet. The distance from the lake to the foot of Jackson street, in the city, is about 15,000 feet. The suction pipe is sixteen inches in diameter, and is 300 feet long, and is made of boiler plate. The mains are twelve inch, lap-welded. The engine and pumps are upward of 200 horse power. The water commenced pouring into the reservoirs at 6 P. M., at the rate of 100,000 gallons each hour. Our property owners and citizens generally feel greatly relieved and delighted over the fact of having an ample supply of water for all purposes and the prospect of a great reduction in rates of insurance. This enterprise was incorporated by a few of our citizens, the principal stock being now held by them. The expenditure has been very large, but it will doubtless in time prove a remunerative investment.

News Notes from Seattle.

SEATTLE, May 31.—[Special.]—Official information is received from the construction department of the Northern Pacific that the Cascade division will be completed up the Yakima river, and through Stampede pass. This is the most favorable route for Seattle.

The body of William Hill, who was supposed to have fallen off the wharf on the 18th, was recovered this morning. Deceased was formerly a cook on board a [illegible] accidentally drowned. [illegible] Willamette has arrived.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lemon, the Indian Murderer, Hanged.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 31.—Edward Lemon, for the murder of an Indian, was hanged in this city at 6 o'clock this morning. The execution was private, members of the press being present. He met death calmly, and made no statement, although he had previously acknowledged his guilt. The crime was committed while Lemon was intoxicated. He wanted to enjoy the Indian's wife, and when the Indian, who was also drunk, objected, Lemon shot him.

News Notes from Victoria.

VICTORIA, May 30.—The execution of Edward Lemon, who murdered an Indian, is set for 6 o'clock to-morrow within the jail yard.

Three houses in Chinatown were burned this morning. One young Chinese girl was burned to death, and two others were scorched so badly as to render recovery doubtful. The fire originated from children using coal oil to quicken the kindling of the kitchen stove.

Ships Belvidere and Richard III. passed for Departure bay to-night.

STATE DISPATCHES.

The Yaquina Safe in Port.

YAQUINA, May 31.—[Special.]—The steamship Yaquina has arrived safely with 1100 tons of cargo. She came in over the bar on half neap tide, at 3:30 P. M., in command of Commander Thomas H. Morton, and was moored at the Oregon Pacific Railroad wharf at 4 o'clock.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Made an Assignment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The following notice was posted this morning upon the doors of the banking house of D. W. Middleton & Co., No. 1427 F street: "Owing to heavy and immediate demands we have assigned to George T. Green for the benefit of our creditors." The doors of the bank are not closed, and a number of excited persons have gathered inside talking over the suspension. No particulars yet obtainable.

George T. Green, bookkeeper and assignee, says D. W. Middleton retired from the firm a week ago, owing to ill health and disinclination to continue the struggle against what he thought was inevitable. The capital stock of the bank was $400,000. Green says a statement of the bank's condition will be made early next week. He cannot approximate the amount of the liabilities.

It is said the deposits amounted to $250,000, and stocks and securities, belonging to customers, about as much more, making the total liabilities half a million. Among the depositors are many army and navy officers and newspaper correspondents. The heaviest creditor of the firm is said to be Mrs. Hutchinson, widow of the late president of the Alaska Fur Seal Company, who had about $100,000 in the bank.

The House.

Perkins (Kansas) reported the bill granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad company.

The bill granting the right of way through Indian territory for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe company gave rise to a great deal of discussion, but was finally passed, after its consideration had consumed the greater part of the day.

The bill was also passed granting the right of way through Indian territory to the Southern Kansas railroad company. Adjourned.

ENGLAND.

THE EXPLOSION AT SCOTLAND YARDS.

LONDON, May 31.—Daylight shows that the damage by the explosion is fairly equal to the worst anticipation. A crowd of excited people are visiting the scenes. Policemen are drawn up in a line across the streets in the vicinity to prevent the access of multitudes. Orders were given to leave the wreckage untouched until an examination is made by Majendie. At the St. James theater, 100 yards distant, the explosions sounded like two claps of thunder. The audience was alarmed to nearly a panic. Several ladies fainted, and men started to stampede, but were reassured by shouts and bidding of every one to "Sit still; no harm done." The second bomb at St. James square exploded against the residence of Sir Walker Wynn and produced a huge fracture four feet in height and three in breadth. The windows were smashed and furniture damaged.

LONDON, May 31.—The explosion created great havoc in the Junior Carlton club house, numerous cases of wine being destroyed. The club will remain closed for several days. An hour before the explosion there was an outbreak of fire at the war office, which was speedily extinguished. It is unknown whether it was incendiary. So far as known, up to noon, thirteen persons were injured, including five women. All the wounded are in the hospital. Five, including the policemen, are in a precarious condition.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF DYNAMITERS.

LONDON, May 31.—It is rumored that four dynamiters have been captured.

GERMANY.

THE PEASANTS WANT REFORM.

BERLIN, May 31.—The *North German Gazette* publishes a programme issued by a committee of the peasants' convention, which will convene July 4. This programme advocates protective duties on agricultural products, reduction of railway tariffs, the creation of a bank of credit, the more equitable distribution of taxation on landed property, the diminution of legal costs attending land transfers, and the creation in every district of peasant associations.

DOMESTIC DISPATCHES.

Interesting News Notes from Various Eastern Points.

ROSSA ON THE SCOTLAND YARD EXPLOSION.

A Great Strike Arrested—The Stock Market Closes with a General Advance—Failure of a Washington Bank.

From the Sunday Oregonian.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Government is steady. Business was not resumed at the stock exchange this morning until 11, an hour later than usual. The market was firm, especially for Missouri Pacific and Pacific Mail, which advanced to 77⅞ and 42½ respectively. The general list reacted slightly, but was not strong. Compared with yesterday's closing prices are ⅛ to 5 per cent. higher, except for Canadian Pacific, which is 1½ per cent., and Reading 2¾ per cent. lower. Jersey Central 2¾ and Reading 2½ [illegible]; closed.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Money was easy, 2@3; closed, offered 2. Prime mercantile paper, 6@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, quiet at $4 83½; sterling exchange, demand $4 85½.

Bonds—3s 100½, 4s 112½, 4½s 123½, Pacific 6s 126.

Stocks—American [illegible], Canada Pacific 45, Canada Southern 29⅜, Central Pacific 44½, Burlington 14, Lackawanna 32, Denver & Rio Grande 11, Erie 15½, Hannibal & St. Joe 38⅜, Kansas & Texas 15½, Lake Shore 86½, Louisville & Nashville 35, Michigan Central 48, Northern Pacific 21, preferred 48⅞, Northwestern 100½, New York Central 6, Oregon Navigation 71, Oregon Improvement 12⅛, Transcontinental 14½, Oregon [illegible], Rock Island 11⅛, Pacific Mail 42, Panama 78, Union Pacific 39½, St Paul 74⅜, Texas Pacific 13½, Western Union 59⅞, 43 ⅞, U. S. Express 50, Fargo 100.

California's Bright Future.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—Henry F. Williams, of San Francisco, says California is more prosperous than last year, or than it was during the preceding years. Better crops were raised last season than within the past ten years, especially fruits. These are shipped from Southern California through to the eastern markets. A great deal is shipped also to Arizona and New Mexico, and by the way of Colorado and the territories. Cargoes are even sent to the southern states, for California fruits are far superior to any other variety. The Southern Pacific has opened up a market for the surplus fruit of Southern California, and the amount yearly shipped now is 30 per cent. greater than before the completion of that road. The wool crop is also unusually large. Abundant rains have afforded good pasturage for sheep, and they have been uniformly healthful. Good harvest has been beneficial to the cattle interests, and with these three leading staples, having a larger yield than ever before, California may be considered on the high road to speedy and permanent prosperity.

Woman Suffrage in Oregon.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—*Times'* editorial on woman suffrage in Oregon: "The subject has been very thoroughly canvassed in the state, especially by the newspapers, and many leading politicians have written or spoken in favor of the amendment. Among these are Senator Dolph, Congressman George and ex-Governor Chadwick. The champions of female suffrage are greatly encouraged by the signs of the times, and have good reason to believe that Oregon will finally venture on the experiment of giving the ballot to woman."

New York Notes.

NEW YORK, 31.—The West Side bank to-day resumed.

Failures reported for the past seven days in the United States and Canada number 177, a decrease of 56.

A large number of delegates to Chicago left this morning, including John J. O'Brien, Barney Biglin, Morey Friedsam, John R. Lydecker, Mike Cregan, Albert Daggett and Michael Dady.

The Japanese prince Yamanishina and suite sailed for Europe to-day.

The bank statement shows that the banks are $1,977,525 below legal requirements.

President Arthur had few callers this morning. He leaves for Washington this afternoon.

Rossa on the Explosion.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Rossa says: "We have got England at last. It will not be long before she will be on her knees. Last night's explosion was only the beginning of her troubles."

Patrick Joyce, secretary of the Irish revolutionary brotherhood, says: "Last night's work ought to convince England that we are in earnest. You need not be surprised to hear of greater ones before many days. Gladstone had better mind himself."

A Great Strike Averted.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—The conference committee of iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association this morning signed last year's wages scale with the addition of a 25 per cent. advance on steel rails and sheets, demanded by the employes. This averts a strike and insures steady work for 100,000 employes of the iron mills of the country for one year. The iron workers are jubilant.

The Siamese Embassy.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—The members of the Siamese embassy, after viewing the parade yesterday, started at 6 P. M. for San Francisco. They will stop at various places, including Salt Lake City.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

CHINESE ASSAULTED BY NEW YORK HOODLUMS.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—To-day a Polish Jew who claimed [illegible] of which he had lost the ticket, in a Chinese laundry, was knocked almost senseless by a Chinaman. A crowd of Jews gathered, broke all the windows and wrecked the laundry before the police could interfere. The Chinaman was arrested, but dismissed. The *Sun* says gangs of hoodlums infest Mulberry street, and monopolize the sidewalk, making travel dangerous in the daytime, and rendering the night hideous. Their hot antipathy to Chinamen or Italians is proverbial. At certain hours of the day the presence of a celestial or an Italian is sure to raise a disturbance and racket in the entire neighborhood. Yesterday a crowd of young ruffians who had been seeing the parade surrounded a Chinaman named Yan Ham, while he was walking through Mulberry street, and assailed him with a shower of stones and other missiles. In a few moments the crowd had increased to 500 persons. The Chinaman, almost fainting with terror, ran for his life up Mulberry street, with a gang of pursuers at his heels. The crowd was rapidly growing to alarming proportions when it reached the vicinity of Police Superintendent Walling's office, who happened to be sitting at a window. Seeing the tumult, and no policemen, he rushed out and dispersed the hoodlums, and conducted the Chinaman, who was considerably bruised, back to his laundry. Walling had hardly returned to his office when a crowd of young roughs assembled, smashing the windows of the laundry and pelting the occupants with stones, and were developing into a riot when Walling reappeared. He was obliged to guard the laundry nearly an hour before the policemen stationed in the vicinity could be found, who thought a cyclone had broken loose when the superintendent met them. The [illegible] had peace the remainder of the day.

[illegible] ROBBER ARRESTED.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—D. C. D. Howard, charged with robbing the bank at Monmouth, Ill., of $150,000, was arrested at Waukesha to-day on a telegram from the Monmouth authorities. He confesses his identity, but is reticent regarding the crime.

ENO ARRESTED AT QUEBEC.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The chief of police received a dispatch to-day from the chief of police of Quebec, saying John C. Eno, the absconding ex-president of the Second National bank, had been arrested and sent to this city.

THE TURF.

AT COVINGTON, KY.

COVINGTON, May 31.—The second day of the spring meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club. Purse race, $400, mile and an eighth—John Henry won, Ferg Kyle second, Swiney third. Time 1:58½.

Purse race, five furlongs—Lady of the Lake won, Princess Ban second, Rapido third. Time 1:04½.

Hindoo stakes for three-year-olds, foals of 1881, mile and a half—Starters: Gen. Hardin, Joaquin, Templehof, Audrain, Buchanan and Fallen Leaf. At the start Fallen Leaf took the lead, Templehof second, Buchanan third. There was no change for a mile and a quarter, when Templehof quit. Fallen Leaf fell into the stretch; Buchanan second, Audrain third. Audrain won by half a length, Fallen Leaf second, Buchanan third. Time 2:42.

Purse race $[illegible], six furlongs—Peat's Sultana won in straights, J[illegible] second in each heat. Time 1:17¾ and 1:[illegible].

Hurdle race, mile and a quarter, five hurdles—Pallance won, Col[illegible] second, Major Peck third. Time, 2:24½.

ACCIDENTS.

THE BALTIMORE DISASTER.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—At 2 P. M. to-day workmen clearing the wreck of the building on Gay street, that collapsed yesterday, reached a point where they could see that Hook is still alive. Stimulants were administered to keep him alive till the wreck is removed enough to take him out. The front wall was pulled down this morning. A vast quantity of heavy timber, stone, bales of cotton and goods, are wedged together to the depth of several stories.

RAILROAD NOTES.

CUT IN FREIGHT RATES.

DES MOINES, May 31.—The Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska lines of railroad, in connection with the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, have reduced rates to-day to all retail merchants in this city, from Chicago, Racine and Milwaukee. The cut is 5 cents on each of the four classes. The Central Iowa Traffic Association is ended.

SPORTING NOTES.

POSTPONED AGAIN.

OAK POINT, N. Y., May 31.—The Courtney-Ross race was again postponed to-day. The water was very rough.

J. H. MARSHALL,
Successor to
Leahy & Solis,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK BROKERS,
First and A, upstairs, Portland, Or.
New York Railroad and San Francisco Mining Stocks bought and carried on favorable terms. [illegible]

OREGON BRASS WORKS,
Second [illegible], bet. [illegible], Portland, Or.
D. C. MOORE, Proprietor.
—MANUFACTURER OF—
Brass Bells & Composition Castings,
Steam and Hand Pumps a Specialty.
BOAT and SHIP WORK executed at short notice.

POLITICAL.

TO THE VOTERS OF COUCH PRECINCT.

THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE IS and ought to be a non-partisan office. Therefore, at the earnest solicitation of many legal voters of the above named precinct, I hereby announce myself as an Independent Candidate for Justice of the Peace for Couch Precinct, at the approaching election.
A. BUSHWEILER.
9m1td

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Congress,
BINGER HERMANN.
Supreme Judge,
L. FLINN.
Circuit Judge, Fourth Judicial District,
SENECA SMITH.
Prosecuting Attorney,
A. H. TANNER.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY TICKET.
State Senators,
JOSEPH SIMON, JOHN C. CARSON.
Representatives,
JOHN KENWORTHY, J. BOURNE, Jr.,
GEO. L. STORY, WILLIAM BARNES,
H. S. DAVENPORT, J. E. MAYO,
L. THORKELSEN.
Sheriff,
T. A. JORDAN.
Clerk,
L. N. SANDERS.
Treasurer,
WM. SHOWERS.
Assessor,
GEORGE HAROLD.
School Superintendent,
O. F. PAXTON.
Surveyor,
W. B. MAYRE.
Commissioners,
H. W. CORBETT, J. S. NEWELL.
Coroner,
F. COOKE.
23mdp

CITIZENS' COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators,
E. D. SHATTUCK, E. G. HUGHES.
Representatives,
B. WEEKS, DAVID COLE,
ED. THAYER, F. E. BEACH,
JOHN MONTAG, JACOB HAAS,
M. RAWLE.
County Commissioners,
H. W. CORBETT, C. W. ROBERTS.
For Sheriff,
E. J. JEFFERY.
For County Clerk,
A. J. MARSHALL.
For County Treasurer,
WILLIAM BECK.
For County Assessor,
J. P. O. LOWNSDALE.
For School Superintendent,
JOHN ROSENBERG.
For County Surveyor,
JOHN McQUINN.
For Coroner,
DR. W. N. DAVIS.

JUSTICE FOR SOUTH PORTLAND,
GWIN HICKS.
Regular nominee of the Democratic and the Independent Republican conventions.

VOTE FOR
CHAS. A. PETRAIN,
The regular Democratic and Citizens' Candidate
FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
In North Portland Precinct. 30md

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

M. L. HOWARD, Proprietor. P. A. HOWARD, Manager.
American Exchange
Cor. Front and Madison sts.
BEST $1 PER DAY HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.
Board and Rooms, One Dollar Per Day and Upwards.

EPPINGER'S RESTAURANT,
Corner First and A Streets.
ICE CREAM, TERRAPIN STEW, FROGS, CHICKEN SALAD,
And All Other Delicacies of the Season.
Open until 12 midnight

BARGAIN PRICES! READ THEM.

4-oz	Stem-Winding	Waltham Watch	$15 00
4-oz	...	Wm. Ellery Waltham	16 50
4-oz	...	P. S. Bartlett, Waltham	23 00
3-oz	E. W. Elgin		17 00
3-oz	...	Wheeler	17 00
3-oz	...	Riley Waltham	15 00
4-oz	...	P. S. B. Waltham	18 00

Rockford Railroad Watches.

4-oz	Stem-Winding,	No. 1	$20 00
4-oz	...	No. 2, O. F. or Hunting	25 00
4-oz	...	No. 3	30 00
4-oz	...	No. 3 ... or Hunting	35 00
4-oz	...	No. 4	45 00
4-oz	...	No. 5 O. F. or Hunting	60 00
4-oz	...	No. 15	100 00

Any of the above Rockford Watches on trial for six months. All the above Watches fully warranted. Lady's Gold Stem-Winding Watches from $30 to $100, sent to any address, with privilege of examining before taking, if accompanied with ten per cent of purchase price. Diamonds sold at European prices. Rings and all kinds of Jewelry manufactured to order. Old gold and silver taken in exchange for goods.

In placing the above price list of watches before the public, we can assure you they are the lowest ever seen by any house in America. Send your orders to NEW YORK JEWELRY CO., 107 First st., Portland.

Philadelphia
Lawn Mowers,
FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS,
Fishing Tackle.
DAYTON, HALL & LAMBERSON
FIRST AND TAYLOR STS.

1857. 1884.
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, etc.
SEASONED FINISHING LUMBER
Constantly on Hand.
Stair Building—Stairs, Stair Railing, Balusters, Newel Posts, plain and fancy, at reasonable rates.
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.
Orders from the Country will receive Prompt and Careful Attention. Send for Circulars.
SALESROOM, COR. THIRD and E.
Factory at Weidler's Mill, Portland, Oregon.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD,
FOR WAREHOUSE AND FARM USE.
GRAIN AND STORE TRUCKS.
Write for Price List.
L. H. PARKER, Agent,
26 North Front St., Portland.

SCHOOL IN NATURAL HISTORY
At Hood River, Wasco Co., Or.
To continue from July 7th to September 7th.
DIRECTORS—Dr. H. N. Bolander, O. B. Johnson and L. F. Henderson.
For further particulars address
L. F. HENDERSON,
5m3w:eow 371 Seventh st., Portland.

$1,000 Reward for [illegible] protruding Piles Dahling's Pile Remedy fails to cure. REMINGTON, WOODARD & CO., Agents, Portland, Or.

[illegible] slowly worked in [illegible] these things he had heard, and, marking the answers in his grammar [illegible] down [illegible] wide, white cuffs.

Thousands saved from death by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Trial Bottles free.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted ... 25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included ... 30c

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office, for the statistical OREGONIAN. The best medium to circulate in the east.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

Within the reach of all, price $1 per bottle—Celery, Beef and Iron.

[illegible] DEVELOPED [illegible] [illegible] D," etc., is an interesting advertisement long run in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing ERIE MEDICAL CO., P. O. Box 513, Buffalo, N. Y.—Toledo Evening Bee.

SWAYNE'S
ITCHING PILES. OINTMENT.
SYMPTOMS are Moisture, Intense Itching, increased by scratching, [illegible] at night, [illegible] sometimes affected. [illegible] Also for Tetter, [illegible] all Skin Diseases.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,
Authorized Agents,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 160 First st.

at the bar have not been recorded, although his biographer would give the impression that they were considerable. They were doubtless such as could be won at the local courts and from country juries by an advocate with a ready speech and a knowledge of human nature such as Houston possessed. He soon blossomed into a politician, was elected a major-general of the Tennessee militia and a member of congress in 1823 when thirty years of age. An amusing chapter is devoted to his congressional career, almost wholly with reference to the legislative events of the time, in which, so far as appears, he took no sort of part, and certainly not a more conspicuous or influential one than that of a silent member from a rural district. He was a zealous supporter of Jackson in peace, as he had been in war; but, although less eccentric and of a higher class of mind and self-education than his colleague David Crockett he was doubtless only the backwoods politician among the leading statesmen of the time. In 1827 he was elected governor of Tennessee, and two years later occurred that remarkable episode in his career which at once threatened to degrade and ruin him forever, but was finally the cause of his greatest achievements. He had been married about three months to an "amiable and accomplished" young lady, and there had been no appearance of any unhappiness. Suddenly they separated, Mrs. Houston going home to her parents. All sorts of rumors were rife as to the cause, but the secret was never divulged by either. Perhaps the most credible rumor has finally settled on the explanation that, in a moment of pique or despair, Mrs. Houston confessed that her heart belonged to another and that she had never loved her husband. No allegation was ever made of misconduct on either side, and Houston's habits at this time were not irregular beyond those of his class. Houston was of an impulsive and passionate nature—what is called in southern parlance "high strung"—and such a confession would have been very likely to upset him. At any rate, he announced his intention of resigning his office as governor of Tennessee, and carried it out in a manly and dignified letter. He made no reply to the remonstrances or the accusations, and prepared to retreat to the wilderness among his old friends, the Cherokees, a portion of whom had settled in the Indian territory in advance of the compulsory removal of the tribe. Here, on the banks of the Bayou Illinois, flowing into the Arkansas, lived his adopted father, the old chief John Jolly, or Oo-loo-tee-kah. To his cabin Houston made his way after the long and tedious journey with a flatboat of Indian supplies, and received, according to tradition, a friendly and patriotic welcome. The Indian nature could sympathize with his sorrows, and the hospitality of foster-age was open to him.

Houston's second residence among the Indians marked his lowest decadence. Whatever sympathy he may have had by nature with wild life, and however grateful may have been the solitude of the forest and prairie to his wounded spirit, it was not possible that he should forget the position he had held, or drown the higher instincts of civilization in the rude life of the savage. He sank very low in habits of self-indulgence, took up with an Indian wife, and was hardly above the level of the "squaw men" who have infested the Indian camps in a voluntary degradation greater than that of their hosts. This would not be quite true in every sense, for Houston had weight in the councils of the tribe, and was regarded more as one of themselves than an alien guest. At one time he accompanied a delegation of the tribe to Washington, and discredited himself by appearing in the blanket and buckskins of his associates. His mission was to protest against the robberies committed upon the tribes by the agents, and a savage attack was made upon his character and integrity by the friends of the Indian ring. This he resented by committing a violent assault upon Mr. Stanberry of Ohio, within the capitol grounds, knocking him down with a hickory cane. For this he was reprimanded in a complimentary manner by the speaker, and fined $500 by the courts, which was remitted by the president, the affair being championed by the Jackson party, then paramount. The charges against Houston's integrity were thoroughly disproved before a committee, of which Mr. Stanberry was chairman, and there never was any reasonable allegation throughout his career that he was not the honest, zealous and intelligent friend of the Indians, whom he knew so well, and whose character he thoroughly appreciated. On his return to the territory he continued his course of self-abasement, keeping a little trading store across the river from Fort Gibson, and spending a great deal of his time drunk about the cantonment. All this is passed over almost silently by Mr. Crane.

After three years of Indian life, the news began to stir the western frontier of the rising of Texas, which had been colonized to a slight extent by Austin's party, under the authority of the Mexican government, and was attracting the eyes of adventurous Americans and the distrust and apprehension of the Mexican authorities claiming sovereignty over it. Houston's better instincts and ambitions were aroused, and in 1832 he bade farewell to his Indian wife, who refused to accompany him, and started for the seat of the new empire. He found there the hardy adventurers and reckless spirits of the border, of every kind, animated with an eager greed and a native hatred of the Mexicans. At his advent among them he still wore the dress of the savage, but his reputation, his natural tact, strong magnetism, and undoubted ability for the conduct of affairs and the management of men, made him the leader; and, although he had keen and bitter rivalry, he maintained his position. With all his impulsive recklessness, his fondness for theatrical simulation, which never deserted him and various other weaknesses, which were apparent enough, he had the gift of saving common sense and shrewdness, and the genius for the practical achievement of great things. He inspired the motley band with confidence in him, and, while greatly daring, was not wantonly reckless, like the defenders of the Alamo and others, who were ready to fight at a hundred fold odds. With such a leader, there was no question of the result of a contest between as fine a body of partisan soldiers, in indomitable courage and individual skill in the use of arms, as the world has ever known, and the ill trained, inefficient and effete Mexican troops, however extraordinary the nominal disparity in numbers. Thus it was that the battle of San Jacinto was won in one desperate fight of ten minutes by 750 over 1200, and the question of the independence of Texas settled without another effort. Houston managed well in getting his troops into position, and the fight was won by the ready rifles against the clumsy escopetas, and the stout hearts against the timid ones.

Houston naturally became the first president of the republic of Texas, and exhibited a practical skill in civil administration, in marked contrast to his successors, to whom he gave way through the constitutional limit of office. He was largely instrumental in bringing about the inevitable annexation, and became a senator of the United States. In the office he spent several years as a sort of picturesque and eccentric figure, having some queer ideas of statesmanship, but not without a shrewd sense of his availability as a popular and "hurrah" candidate for the presidency, as indeed he narrowly escaped being. His notions of devotion to the Union became old-fashioned in comparison to those of the fire-eaters, and it is fair to presume that he had no natural liking for the institution of slavery. He was superseded as senator and then deposed as governor for his opposition to secession, and died in a tranquil retirement, somewhat enfeebled in mind as in body. After his marriage in Texas he reformed his habits in a great measure, experienced religion after the orthodox fashion, and forgave his enemies so far as not to threaten to knock them down.

His character was a singular one, but perhaps less so than his career. He was a sort of lesser Andrew Jackson, with the latter's traits of affectation and instinct of adventure exaggerated, and less inveterate and vindictive—in fact a lesser man in every way. But he had a genius for affairs in his way, and was sound at heart, kindly, grateful and affectionate, with a manly spirit, which gave way for a time to degradation, but not to meanness. He saved Texas at a crisis in its fate. It may be hoped that some capable hand will one day depict his life in clear and enduring colors.

A Cyclone Concealed in a Jersey.

Life.

First Philadelphia male cynic, aged eighteen—I am getting awfully tired of society. Nothing but conversation and dancing.

Second P. M. C., aged seventeen—Ya-a-s—Awfully tiresome.

Girl from the West—I suppose it isn't well for you to talk too much, but your legs ought to be strong at your age.

Why Mary Did Not Appear.

Kentucky State Journal.

Little Emma came running into the parlor yesterday morning, where her mother was entertaining young Mr. Dudor until Miss Mary would complete her toilet, and come down stairs, and cried out:

"Oh, mamma! Johnny is dot Mary's teef, and won't give 'em to her."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Agts. San Francisco.

Rubber Hose!

RUBBER BELTING,

RUBBER PACKING, ETC.

MANUFACTURED BY

GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Manager,

66 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

SMOKE

THE

VILLAR!

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY BY

J. J. Weiler & Co.
First & Alder

None genuine unless box bears fac simile of signature.

IF AND IF.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer; if you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will surely cure you."

"If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business, or laborer weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will surely strengthen you."

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case."

Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health, and vigor.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill.

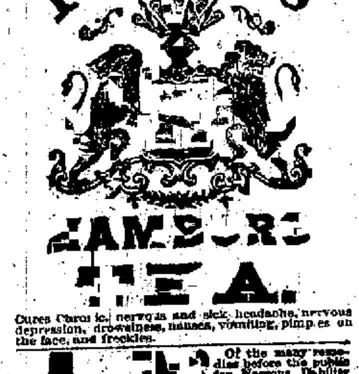
If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle.



Cures Chronic nervous and sick headache, nervous depression, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, pimples on the face, and freckles.

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD

Of the many remedies before the public for Nervous Debility and weakness of Nerve Generative System, there is none equal to Allen's Brain Food, which promptly and permanently restores all lost vigor; it never fails. $1 pkg, 6 for $5.—At Druggists, or by mail from Allen's Pharmacy, 315 1st Avenue, New York City.

Without hope life is a burden. Keep it alive by drinking Celery, Beef and Iron.

INSURANCE.

South British and National Fire and Marine Insurance Cos.

Combined Capital $15,000,000
With unlimited liability of stockholders.
Deposit in Oregon $100,000

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UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

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FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital .... $750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON,
North side Stark, bet. Front & First, Portland.
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital subscribed	$10,000,000
Capital paid up	1,000,000
Reserve Fund, in addition to capital	1,875,000
Cash Assets, June 30th, 1881	5,334,000
Deposit in Oregon	50,000

Risks accepted and POLICIES WRITTEN by the agency.
NO. 5 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool.

Deposit in Oregon $200,000
Joint Policy issued by the Four Companies.
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General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.
Office, 64 and 66 Front St., Portland, Or.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORY BRANCH.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital .... $5,000,000.
With unlimited liability of stockholders.
U. S. Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon $50,000
Letter of Credit, Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or. 25,000
W. F. BROWN, Manager,
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FINE FISHING TACKLE,

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers & Sporting Goods Generally.

The Largest Stock East of the Mountains. FINE TROUT FLIES a specialty. Send 50 cents for sample half-dozen.
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P. O. Box 185. Walla Walla, W. T.

DR. PAUL M. BRENAN

IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN ON the Pacific coast in the treatment of all Chronic and Difficult Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

He will guarantee to cure any form of disease of the generative organs or private disease, if the patient follows his advice and treatment.

He has become an expert in the treatment of disease, weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs of both male and female, including diseases caused by the FOLLIES OF YOUTH such as Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness or Loss of Perfect Vitality. Nearly two-thirds of all the chronic diseases spring either directly or indirectly from some derangement of the sexual system and yet this subject is neglected by a majority of the Medical Profession.

Persons afflicted by any form of sexual disease or weakness often delay in calling upon the proper physician in time, from a sense of modesty and sometimes from ignorance, and permit these diseases to take root, the constitution becomes corrupted, their organization broken down, the flow of future happiness blighted until death becomes a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence. Everything strictly confidential under all circumstances. Lost manhood perfectly restored.

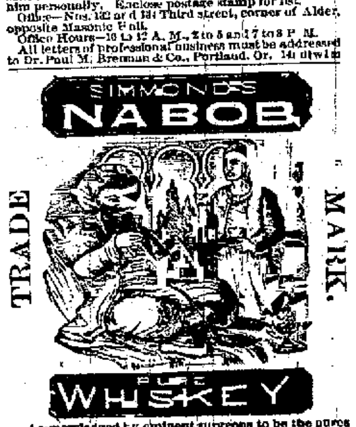
Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Disease, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, Stomach and Bladder, he can cure without fail, if they are curable, and if not, he will tell you so.

Consultation Free, and a list of printed questions sent to those living at a distance who cannot consult him personally. Enclose postage stamp for list.

Office—Nos. 132 and 134 Third street, corner of Alder, opposite Masonic Hall.

Office Hours—10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.

All letters of professional business must be addressed to Dr. Paul M. Brenan & Co., Portland, Or.



Acknowledged by eminent surgeons to be the purest and finest known, and invaluable to invalids. SIMMONDS' KENTUCKY NABOB BOURBON WHISKY has been well known for many years, being unsurpassed for its excellent quality and delicate flavor. Everybody who has tried it says it is the best in the world.

WATSON, WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Agents for Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia.

The Trade supplied by barrels, half-barrels and cases. Sold by all liquor dealers, druggists and grocers, by the bottle or gallon. Shipments made direct from distillery, in Kentucky.

—THE MILD POWER CURES.—

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people.

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4.	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Billious Colic	.25
6.	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
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8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Billious Stomach	.25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
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28.	Nervous Debility	1.00
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Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
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Truly Named The King of Tonics. Dr. Henley's DANDELION TONIC.

"SMOKE TANSILL'S" AND "PUNCH"

FLOURS!

Manufactured from the Choicest Wheats of the Willamette valley, specially for BAKERS, FAMILY and EXPORT Trade, Also the new

PORTLAND ROLLER MILLS

FAMILY and BAKERS'

FLOUR.

The latter company, having unrivaled facilities for mixing to advantage the celebrated Wheats of the entire Northwest Empire, and the latest and most approved process of milling, recommend Families and Bakers to make trial of their Flour, as for ECONOMY and Excellence it will be found unsurpassed by, if not superior to any other brand on the market.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

For sale at Wholesale and Retail by the leading houses in the trade, and by

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LARGEST AND FINEST DRUG HOUSE IN THE NORTHWEST.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER,
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358, 360 and 362 Sibley St., cor Fifth.
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S. GOLDMAN & CO., COMMISSION & PRODUCE merchants, 123 Front street, Portland, Or.

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ABRAHAM, HIRSTEL & CO., COMMISSION merchants, 2 and 4 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

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MCCRAKEN & MASON, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 80 to 84 N Front street, Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

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BEADLES & DORENY, 108 FRONT STREET, between Washington and Stark streets, Leather and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies, Belting, Hose, etc.

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A. J. WEILER & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesalers of fine cigars, First and Alder streets, Portland. Factory 35 San Francisco.

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OREGON WOOL EXCHANGE, FOWLE & REDDING, cor Sixteenth and Front sts., Portland.

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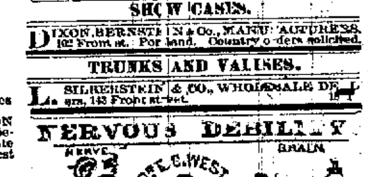

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARK & CO.,
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PORTLAND, OREGON.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

"OUR BABY"

thrives on Ridge's Food," write hundreds of grateful mothers. Mother's milk contains no starch. An artificial food for Infants should contain no starch. The best and most nutritious food in health or sickness for INFANTS, and the best diet for DYSPEPTICS and INVALIDS.

HORLICK'S

ALREADY DIGESTED, free from starch and requires no cooking. Recommended by Physicians. Highly beneficial to Nursing Mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75 cents. By all druggists.

Send for Book on the Treatment of Children, free.

"Easily digested and nutritious."—G. W. Bailey, M. D., Elizabeth, N. J.

"Find it all that could be desired."—W. W. Reid, Salem, Kans.

"No hesitancy in pronouncing it superior to anything extant."—R. S. Cabrera, A. D., Troy, N. Y.

Will be sent by mail on receipt of price in stamps.

HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.
Sar Can Bonus, Dry Extract of Malt.
HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Portland, Or.

"Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh," with "Insufflator," has brought joy to many a household. Druggists supplied.

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Ask them or apply to us. Book of full information free.

S. G. SKIDMORE & CO.,
Druggists, 151 First St., Portland, Or.

It heads the long list of tonics—Celery, Beef and Iron.

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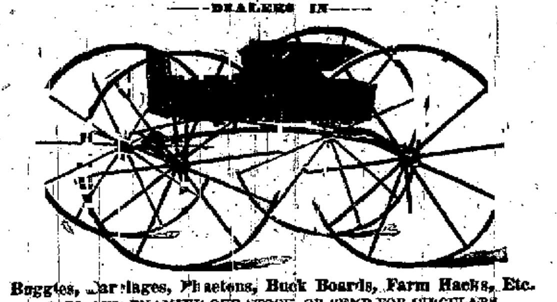

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Goldsmith & Loewenberg,

84 and 86 Front St., Cosmopolitan Block, Portland, Or.

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Queen's and Buffalo Portable Forges.

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White Metal, Nickel and Silver-plated, Granite Iron Ware.

NICKEL-PLATING DONE TO ORDER.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

British Medical Journal.

THE PRIMEVAL CHAMPAGNE.

"*Of great value to the cause of Temperance and good health.*"

Dr. Norman Kerr, F.L.S., London, Eng.

ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For Liver Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DIPHTHERIA

Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (*for Internal and External Use*) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT CURES Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and Diseases of the Spine. Sold everywhere. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

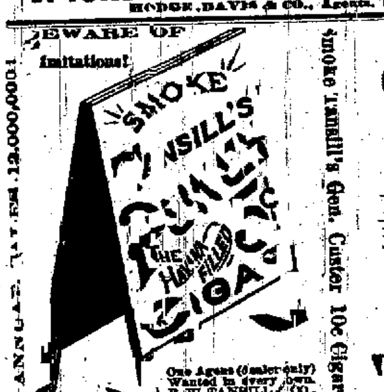
MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make Hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Agents, Portland, Oregon.

BEWARE OF Imitations!



ANNUAL SALES 12,000,000

Smoke Tansill's Gen. Custer 10c Cigar.

One Agent (dealer only) Wanted in every town. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State street, Chicago.

PLUMMER & BYERLEY
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon In Admiralty. The Steam Ferry Boat "Albina," Nathan Hacket, et al. Libellants. United States of America, District of Oregon, ss.—Whereas, an order was made on the 8th day of May, 1884, by the Honorable Matthew P. Deady, judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, in a cause therein pending, wherein Nathan Hackett, et al., are libelants against the Steam Ferry Boat "Albina," her tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture, commanding that the said vessel "Ferry Boat Albina," her tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture, should be sold by the Marshal of the United States for said District, under an execution in an order and pursuant to the interlocutory sentence and decree of said court, made and pronounced on the 8th day of May, 1884, and the moneys arising from such sale be paid to the Clerk of said Court on the first Monday of June, 1884—Now therefore, I hereby give notice that, in pursuance of said order, I will, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, 1884, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the wharf near the ferry in East Portland, in said District, where said vessel now lies, sell the said Steam Ferry Boat "Albina," her tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor, for cash in hand.

Dated at Portland, said District, this 8th day of May, 1884.

EDWARD S. KEARNEY,
United States Marshal, District of Oregon.

F. DUNN and J. G. CHAPMAN,
Proctors for the Libellants.
P. L. WILLIS, Proctor for Respondent.

In pursuance of an order made and entered in the above entitled court on the 27th day of May, 1884, the above sale is postponed until Wednesday, June 4, 1884, at same time and place.

EDWARD S. KEARNEY,
U. S. Marshal.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. GIBBON'S Dispensary, 623 Kearny St., San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Skin Diseases, etc. The Doctor should not be called upon to cure where others have failed. Send for book. Persons cured at home. Call or write. All communications strictly confidential. Send ten dollars for a package of medicine. Address Dr. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco, Cal. (Mention Daily Oregonian.)

"GRAND CHARTER OAK"

THE BEST STOVE

Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.

Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the VERY BEST OPERATING, QUICKEST SELLING, HANDSOMEST AND MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
SOLD BY
CHAS. MADANTZ,
45 Third st., near Ash, Portland, Or.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

DR. ASTLEY COOPER'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

Is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses. Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

ZAN BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of

BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE AND IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE

Nos. 13 and North Front St.

Treat. The report was adopted without debate.

Senator Platt reported in the matter of the contest in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania district, putting upon the roll Magee and Flynn. Adopted without debate.

With respect to the contest in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania district, the committee recommended that neither Negley nor Wentling be placed on the rolls. This would leave Mr. West as the only delegate from a district where the seat was not contested.

man, and who the men are, Bayard, Cleveland, Field, Morrison, McDonald or Carlisle it is, for the convention to determine.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Tell your Druggist you want ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and do not take others made to sell on the reputation of the genuine article.

Wanted—a man who doesn't know who will be the presidential nominee. A bachelor, retiring man, willing to work for his board, and not "sass back," can obtain a permanent situation by addressing S. J. T., Gramercy Park, New York.

The dinner bell is ringing. Walk up to-day, so no more at present. TOM.

Ten tramps, committed and fined in Mattoon, Illinois, under the vagrancy act, were given a choice between a bread and water diet or square meals with work on the chain gang until their fines are paid. They chose the latter.

following-named quantities of food on wager: Three beefsteaks, three cans of oysters, two cans of peaches, two cans of sardines, five biscuits, ten crackers, four potatoes, a dish of hominy, a plate of cakes, four cups of coffee, and a glass of water. Time, thirty-two minutes. Before eating the above he had partaken of a hearty supper.

Afternoon and Evening.
PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Cor. Second and

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1884.

THE TICKET.

To emphasize, for the last time, the plain advice THE OREGONIAN has been giving its readers in regard to the election to be held to-day, and to counteract some tricky attempts at defrauding voters who take too much for granted, relying upon the title of the ticket, we call attention to the following as the regular republican, unadulterated straightforward ticket. Here it is. Look at it. Observe the first-class names upon it, and then make no mistake if you vote another. If THE OREGONIAN prevents any one or more from being misled its duty is done in the matter. These names are all known, and it only remains to impress upon the public that this ticket is one that is endorsed from top to bottom by the republican convention, which transacted its business in the daylight and put it forth as worthy in every respect of the fullest support of the best citizens, who form the majority.

Republican State Ticket.
For Congress,
BINGER HERMANN,
Of Douglas county.
For Judge of the Supreme Court,
L. FLINN,
Of Linn county.

Fourth Judicial District.
For Circuit Judge,
SENECA SMITH.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
A. H. TANNER.

Multnomah County Ticket.
For State Senators,
JOSEPH SIMON, J. C. CARSON.
For Representatives,
J. BOURNE, JR., JOHN KENWORTHY,
GEORGE L. STORY, WM. BARNES,
H. S. DAVENPORT, J. E. MAYO,
L. THERKELSEN.
For Sheriff,
T. A. JORDAN.
For County Clerk,
I. N. SANDERS.
For County Treasurer,
WM. SHOWERS.
For County Commissioners,
H. W. CORBETT, J. A. NEWELL.
For Assessor,
GEORGE HAROLD.
For County School Superintendent,
G. F. PAXTON.
For Surveyor,
W. B. MARYE.
For Coroner,
H. COOKE.

To-night will see every man elected whose name appears above, if appearances go for anything. This certainly ought to be the result of the day's work.

THREE POSSIBLE CANDIDATES.

As the Sherman idea is gaining ground at Chicago, it will occur to thousands of business men throughout the country that a Sherman administration would be a pretty good one in a panicky time. The impending panic has done just enough in arousing the fears of the business men of the country to make a strong feeling in favor of a man like Sherman, whose management of the treasury, with its elastic refunding powers, was always admirable. The eminent qualities of the man as a candidate would loom up now as they could not do when he was trying four years ago for the nomination. In case it shall prove true that there is a Blaine-Sherman-Logan combination, there is little doubt but that the nominee will be either Blaine at once or Sherman later. Sherman would be a strong man before the country, and the possibility that he may be nominated is a most pleasant one to contemplate.

Senator Harrison turns up smiling at Chicago, saying: "Here I am to vote with the Indiana delegation, but if I were a candidate, of course I would not be here," or words to that effect. Now this is all very breezy and effective, and it is in accord with the frank, hearty style of the stocky Harrison; but ——— a circumstance that no one can very well forget, Mr. Garfield was a delegate, voting with the Ohio delegates, and he was present too. He spoke for his delegation as Harrison did for Indiana on that same occasion, yet he was nominated. It is just as well to remember these things and not be misled by any preliminary byplay.

The other possible Indiana candidate, Postmaster General Gresham, would be a most happy selection should the apparently well-arranged plans of the Blaine combination fail. Gresham was a brave officer in the army, where he received both bullets and honors. He would have come into public life a little sooner had it not been for some differences between himself and the staunch and stubborn Senator Morton. The men were too much alike in their uncompromising natures to get along well together in the same state, and Morton, having his well-won and well-sustained place at the head of affairs, Gresham never came forward while the old statesman remained above ground. Still he was one of Grant's advisers, it has been said, in his southern policy, and he gave him very good advice—barring the Bristow preference. Gresham is a quiet, strong man, with the "horse sense" of Lincoln and the reticence of Grant. He would, really, make a better president than any of the others named, though the lights in the council may decide that one of the others will make a better candidate.

Yesterday's OREGONIAN makes itself ridiculous in charging Blaine with being a "railroad man," and asserts without proving that he is in league with the corporations. It is because he is a man of the people, a man with the courage of his convictions, a man that has a public record as a champion of popular rights, that the convention will nominate him next Tuesday, and the people will elect him next November.—*Astorian.*

The railroad men and other capitalists like those we referred to are intensely shrewd and astute men. They have superior means of intelligence, and are careful not to make mistakes. They know Mr. Blaine. Mr. Huntington, as his famous letters show, has spent much time in Washington as a lobbyist, and he knows whether Mr. Blaine is a good man for him or not, and Mr. Spreckles also knows him. These men have no interests in common with those of the common people. They select a president on precisely the same principles, and for the same reasons that they appoint agents in their business, and the fact that they have selected Mr. Blaine shows that they have confidence that he will promote their interests. They would not support him if he were not "a railroad man, and in league with the corporations."

"Col." Gaston, an enthusiastic fusion leader and political reformer, in his several harangues before labor unions and other gatherings, has asserted that Mr. Joseph Simon, in his capacity of state senator at the last session of the legislature, defeated the bill for a mechanics' lien law. We have investigated this subject, and find that the record does not bear out Mr. Gaston. The senate journal shows that the only bill on the subject of a mechanics' lien law (H. B., No. 64, amendatory of the present law,) came up for action in the senate on October 12, 1882, just the day before adjournment. The rules were suspended and the bill read the first time by title. The record shows Mr. Simon voting, not only to suspend the rules, but also for the bill upon its first reading. No further action was taken upon the bill. The bill reached the senate so late in the session that it necessarily failed to pass for the want of time. No other senator did more than Mr. Simon for the bill.

For the last time we wish to caution voters against bogus tickets. None of the regular ones have been distributed through the mail in this city, though many bogus ones have.

"MEN OF HIGH STANDING."

Hinckley, the pious teller (but, unfortunately, not the pious door) of the West Side National Bank of New York, has recently furnished a sad confirmation of the darkey proverb, that "you can't clam to heben by de church steeple." Upon his own particular steeple Mr. Hinckley appears to have climbed to quite a lofty hight. He was a zealous teacher in the Sabbath school and an ornament to pious society. But when he saw $96,000 in the vault of the bank he could not resist the temptation to lay hands on the stupendous nugget and "silently steal away." When a nominal saint like Mr. Hinckley falls from grace it is usually because there has been a previous fall in the speculative stocks in which he has been operating, or else he has been tempted by debt to dishonor, or, all other explanations failing, he has been ruined by an extravagant wife, who kept his poor nose to the grindstone till he could bear the attrition no longer. But in the case of Mr. Hinckley all of these explanations fail. He had not been speculating in stocks; he was not in debt, his salary was a good one and his wife was rich and presumably righteous. The only cause of his conduct appears to have been that he was a constitutional thief who only postponed his overt dishonesty till the game was worth the powder. Here again he has corroborated the homely wisdom of our colored brethren way down south in Dixie who, while they were still in bondage, framed into a proverb the interesting fact that "de safety o' de turnip patch 'pends mo' on de size ob de turnips dan on de tallness ob de fence."

We may lament but we cannot deny that of the many famous, or rather infamous, defaulters which this country has produced, nearly every one stood high in the community, and many of them were conspicuous figures in church affairs. The fact of their high standing seems, in nearly every instance, to have furnished the opportunity for their crimes. It is because they were trusted that none of the people whose money they were controlling examined their accounts. A false reliance has been placed on the old aphorism that "he that is faithful in that which is least will be faithful in that which is greatest." This aphorism is found in the bible, and fell from the lips of Jesus Christ. But it must be remembered that it was used by him as the statement of that which is generally true, not as an absolute and unvarying truth. In other words, it is used in the bible as a proverb, and, like all proverbs, it is subject to exceptions. Livy, the Latin historian, says that men are sometimes very careful in regard to the performance of small things in order to cover their way to the commission of some great crime. This was the method pursued in the notorious Newark defalcation some three years ago. Baldwin in his graphic description said that each $50 package was carefully counted by the directors, while no one ever asked a question about the $1,500,000 deposited in New York. The inference was that if the $50 packages were correct, the $1,500,000 deposit must be also. But he that is faithful in that which is least, is not always faithful in that which is greatest, and the fact that a man does not drink intoxicating liquor, that he observes with great fidelity many of the minor details of good conduct affords no conclusive proof that he will not turn out a swindler. The habit of exaggerating the importance of any one virtue, like temperance for example, and making that the test of character, is very apt to have a demoralizing tendency. Temperance, attendance at church and the observance of the usual routine of formal social and moral duties are among the things which the bible tells us we ought to do, while the weightier matters of justice, judgment and mercy are not to be left undone. We do not mean to imply that those men whose general external conduct is irreproachable should therefore be always subject to suspicion. But the terrible picture of prominent members of churches, Christian financiers, who have, within the past ten years, stolen hundreds of thousands of dollars and finally passed from the church pew to the felon's cell ought to dispel the false confidence of the public which makes a question in regard to the accounts of a Christian cashier an implied insult to his piety. When Jacob Estey expressed his distrust of Waite's honesty and made an effort to uncover the hidden rottenness of the bank in Brattleboro, Vt., he brought down upon himself the social and political enmity of Waite and all Waite's friends. He was treated by many people in Brattleboro as though he had personally insulted them by questioning the honesty of a man whom they had elected to so many positions of trust. For one who questions the financial methods of a man of high standing in the community the remark ought no longer to be true that "he who doubts is damned."

The Boston *Advertiser* presents a special and important case in which the interests of creditors are delayed and damaged for the want of a national bankrupt law. Taking advantage of the state law, a firm made an assignment to a confidential creditor; the assets are in different states; the laws affecting them diverse, and the debtors employ the difficulties of the situation to endeavor to coerce creditors into a forced settlement. Such cases will arise so long as there is no general law. In some instances the creditor will be at the mercy of the debtor; in other cases the debtor may be ruined by the creditor, and there is the ever present danger that injustice will be done, if not otherwise, in the interminable delays and great cost of litigation in several states. But the democrats in the house of representatives are determined there shall be no reform in this respect; they are almost as much afraid of honesty in business affairs as they are of civil service reform in political administration. The idea seems to be that the party can be floated into power upon a barge really fastened to the wharf.

The Cleveland *Leader* thinks that the New York democratic politicians are not gratified by the prospect of being compelled to support Tilden. "They are ready"—says the *Leader*—"to support 'the old fraud' in case he should make a demand for the nomination, but they are moved thereto more through fear that he might play them a trick if given the cold shoulder than anything else. Both Cleveland and Flower have their adherents on the committee, and no one believes that they could or would sincerely favor Tilden. Their friends in and outside of the committee may make a pretense of supporting the trickster of Gramercy Park, but will only yield a seeming acquiescence to cloak their own purposes."

The Hon. Binger Hermann closed a most tedious, but effective and successful canvass of the state by his address at the court house in this city Saturday night. He has met the people of the several sections of the state in a way to make himself thoroughly understood in his attitude toward public questions, and all republican papers throughout the state speak in the highest terms of his addresses to the people. His election will be effected with a complimentary majority, and he will go into office with thousands of friends made by his thorough canvass.

In 1860 George William Curtis was a member of the republican national convention, and made a speech which had not a little to do with bringing about the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Curtis will be a member of the convention this year also, and, in view of this coincidence, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* would not be surprised if he should happen to propose Abraham Lincoln's son as a fit and worthy presidential candidate.

TAXATION IN NEW YORK.

Several attempts have been made to reform the tax system of New York, but thus far they have not been attended with much success. A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* gives an interesting review of the subject, showing especially how inadequately and inequitably personal property is taxed. It appears that there is no listing system, properly speaking, and that no one is required to submit and swear to the accuracy of a schedule of his personal property. The whole responsibility rests with the assessors to find out what the taxpayer is worth, and their means of doing this is limited. They depend chiefly upon their records, reports from banks, what they see from time to time in the newspapers and the city business directory. At best the assessment is guesswork. Then, again, an enormous amount of personal property is exempted by law from taxation, the chief classes being foreign capital of agents, foreign vessels, stock of incorporated companies liable for taxation on their capital, products of other states sold in New York, if the proceeds are returned to other states; bonds, mortgages and promissory notes, bonds, mortgages and notes of non-residents sent to the state for collection; capital invested in loans in other states upon securities held by non-resident agents; United States bonds, United States treasury notes and national bank shares; property of priests and ministers to the value of $1500; savings deposits due depositors and accumulations for the benefit of insured persons in life insurance companies. These are the chief classes, but there are many others.

With all these exemptions and with the assessors' very imperfect means of getting a personal property, the comparatively small amount that is listed is again very largely reduced by the offset system. As in this state, there is a provision in the law that one can offset his ownership in personal property by his debts and in New York city and in the state generally the taxation of personal property is little more than a farce. One mode of evading the law is stated by the *Transcript* writer as follows:

"Suppose A receives notice that he is assessed for $10,000 personal property. He goes into Wall street, tells a broker to buy $10,000 worth of government bonds for him and to keep them as security for a few days. He gives the broker his commission, goes before the tax commissioner and swears that his debt (for the payment of the bonds) equals the value of his personal property, goes back to Wall street and orders the bonds sold. He is bothered for a few days and that is the end of the matter. Or if he swears that his debts equal the amount assessed against him on his personal property, the commissioners have no alternative but to strike his name off the rolls. So, too, he can offset his assessable personal property by a debt in the shape of a mortgage on his buildings, against him on his real estate. Or, he can turn his property into United States bonds or treasury notes. If it is easily convertible, and thus avoid paying a personal tax. The favorite method, however, is to incur a temporary debt, and to confront the commissioners with the fact."

Some striking illustrations are given. Vanderbilt, Sage, Gould, Field, and scores of men of wealth, pay only a nominal tax on their personal property, and more often pay nothing at all. They swear off with the utmost unconcern. A few years ago Vanderbilt appeared before the commissioners who, after examining him at length, were forced to admit that he was not liable for any personal taxes. He said however, that rather than be called a "pauper millionaire" he would voluntarily pay personal taxes on $1,000,000; and he did. The Lorillards pay no personal taxes, nor do the thousands of bankers and brokers, who are the very ones which this sort of taxation ——— The burden is borne by those who are taxed for small amounts, who do not care to be to the trouble of evading the law. The metropolis has more than two hundred thousand voters; but in January last year the assessment rolls bore the names of only 20,779 persons who, as far as the assessors could make out, were liable to taxation. There were 10,035 applications for reductions, and the names of 888 were erased as 'not reliable;' so that there were retained on the receiver's books only 11,891 names—about 10 per cent. of the actual number of persons who possess over $150 worth of personal property in the city. The total assessed value of personal property in New York city last year on the opening of the books before the process of swearing off began, was $2,108,882,924, and this sum dwindled to, in round numbers, $197,000,000. The greater part of the original assessed valuation was placed upon fire and life insurance, trust and railway companies and miscellaneous corporations. Jay Gould paid on $100,000 only, the James Lennox estate on $1,000,000, the Astors on $3,000,000, Mrs. E. D. Morgan on $100,000, and Miss Catherine Wolfe on $400,000. There is a decrease each year in the number of those who pay taxes on personal property, and President Asten of the tax commissioners, does not hesitate to say that the personal tax should be abolished except on corporations, franchise and on such property as a tax can be collected upon without difficulty.

The governor of the French penal colony at New Caledonia recently demanded a consignment of marriageable women. A first shipment of seventy-five, to be selected from the prisons, is now about to be made, and will be followed by others at intervals.

Mexico has appropriated $100,000 to defray her expenses at the New Orleans exposition. This of itself is proof of the increasing unity of feeling between the two countries, inevitably to add to the commercial extent and value of their relations.

The sinking of $300,000 in the cheap daily called the *News Journal*, which was started in Cincinnati about a year ago to destroy the *Enquirer*, is the cause of a good deal of talk by our western contemporaries. For a "cheap journal" it was very dear, to its owners.

Wisconsin's dairy product amounted last year to $19,500,000. There are in the state 1000 creameries and cheese factories, and 500,000 cows.

TWO SMILES.

I never knew delight until that day
When as I crossed a dusty city park,
Though weary, tortured by foreboding dark,
A child smiled on me from its happy play.

Thenceforward all my fancies were intent
On baby blisses, songs and childish lore,
And to my days, so lone and sad before,
The joyousness of childhood's mirth was lent.

And when old questions for resolvement pressed
And on my brow drew many an anxious line,
A budding thought looked out in answer mine
From wide young eyes with doubt unoppressed.

Her purity upheld me like a prayer;
And while of life possessing for us new,
Into my chastened thought the golden grew
As a rose opens in rain-freshened air.

The years filled up a breach unseen before;
Till one day made us one, in troth and heart,
We never dreamed that we had been apart,
Until we knew that we should part no more.

No more to part. And yet erewhile she lay
And smiled with lips parted by a breath;
And looking—[illegible], still smile of death,
I thought of her first smile that far-off day.

—*Underwood Bonner.*

VIOLETS.

The violets are out in the skirt of the wood,
And the birds are a-singing above them,
And if they would tell in that manner of theirs
How forever and ever they'll love them.

And I've plucked me a bunch of the fairest, my dear,
And they seem to be pleased for you to be
With the message my heart sends with them unto thine,
That forever and ever I'll love thee.

—*Will F. McSparran.*

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

In view of his recent literary attack upon General Rosser, the Richmond *Whig* remarks of Jubal A. Early that if he lives much longer he will convince himself that he alone was the confederate army, and that single handed, from Virginia to Texas, he maintained the struggle for four years.

An anecdote which illustrates the sources of the popularity of Dr. York, the republican candidate for governor of North Carolina, is given by a New York *Evening Post* correspondent. It is as follows: "One day last summer a constituent came to him to ask for his signature to an official document. He found the ex-congressman plowing in a field half a mile from home. Neither had ink or pencil. So Congressman York took a burning twig from a brush heap, put out the fire and wrote his signature with charcoal. Such an action as this passes the ingenuity of a man who is simply playing the game of 'the people's friend.' These plain people are proud that the charcoal of their brave wood is of equal official importance with the ink of any lawyer in the land."

"The Rev. Dr. Goodwin of Quincy, Ill.," says the Philadelphia *Times*, "has gone home greatly disgusted with the prevalent methods of the banking business. He was a delegate to the Methodist Episcopal conference, and left home with a draft on the Marine bank of New York, because he thought it more convenient than currency. Before his pocket money was exhausted the Marine bank had suspended. He returned the draft to Quincy for better funds and received a check on the Metropolitan bank of New York, but on the day of its arrival the Metropolitan closed its doors. Not discouraged by this, the pastor, Dr. Goodwin again returned this check to the Quincy bank, but by the time it reached his home the Quincy concern had collapsed and the minister found himself penniless in a strange city. The facts were laid before a gentleman, and money enough to take him home was advanced."

The Grant Boys and their Wives.

New York Journal.

General Grant's three sons are all married. Colonel Frederick Dent Grant married Miss Honore, a beautiful and wealthy Chicago girl. They have been married several years and live at Morristown, New Jersey, in a spacious house surrounded by well-kept grounds. On Tuesday evening last, the night before the failure of the firm, Colonel and Mrs. Fred Grant attended a reception where Mrs. Grant was noted for her exquisite costume and diamond jewels. The next morning she was almost penniless.

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., married, some five years ago, in this city, Miss Chaffee, the only daughter of ex-Senator Jerome B. Chaffee. Miss Chaffee's mother died when she was yet a child, and she was brought up by her father's sister. She was educated at various schools, but spent most of her school life at the Packer Institute in Brooklyn. There she was much beloved by the pupils and was noted for her generosity. Her father visited her frequently and would leave her $50 or $100 each time. Then, of course, "the girls" were treated to all sorts of good things, to new gloves and bonnets and to pounds of caramels. Miss Chaffee left Packer for Heidelberg, Germany, where she remained some time. She speaks German fluently, and is a good pianist. She passed three seasons in Washington, and although she was a great belle, yet she has never been concerned in the slightest flirtation. She and Ulysses met and after a short and sweet courtship were quietly married in this city. They have two beautiful little children, and are at present residing in West Fifty-eighth street. Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., is now about 24 years of age. She is of medium hight and fair, although not a decided blonde. Her eyes are a deep blue, shaded by long lashes, and her hair a light brown, showing golden tints. She has a fresh complexion and her face is very winning in expression. She does not care at all for society, and gives her entire attention to her husband and children. On her marriage she received her fortune of $400,000, which is all lost.

Jesse Grant, the youngest son of the general, married a few years ago Miss Alice Chapman of California, daughter of a bonanza king. She is young and handsome, and was reared in the midst of every luxury. Her wedding trousseau is said to have been the most costly ever owned by an American girl. They are residing at 2 Sixty-sixth street east, with General and Mrs. Grant. Miss Chapman came into a large fortune at her marriage, but how much of it has been saved is not yet known.

MEETING NOTICE.

Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting this (Monday) evening at 7:30. All Masons invited to attend. Work Fellow Craft Degree. GUSTAF WILSON, Secretary.

☞ Advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for ten cents per line first insertion, five cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 30 cents, and cash must be paid at the counter.

Deaths, Marriages and Births fifty cents each. Resolutions of Condolence ten cents per line. All transient advertising payable in advance.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for June, at Fans' Flute Store, 88 Yamhill street. 1da*

I. SHINDLER & Co., FURNITURE, Carpets, Wall Paper. 166 First Street.

NEW TO-DAY.

$5000—PARTNER WANTED IN FIRST-class wholesale house; sales 20 per [illegible] business good profit. WELCH & CO., Stark st. 2jeif

$1400—PARTNER WANTED—[illegible] business [illegible] only [illegible] in the state. WELCH & CO., Stark street. 2jel

FOR RENT—3 NICE, COOL, FRONT ROOMS with unfurnished and two closets first floor for housekeeping; furniture for sale; at 3½ Yamhill. 2jel

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH USE of bath, at $10 and $12 per month; references exchanged. Inquire at 183 Yamhill. 2jel

$400—PARTNER WANTED IN WELL ESTABLISHED business; no knowledge required; must be able to keep books; man's time all collected; will pay $150 per month to each partner. WELCH & CO., Stark street. 2jel

SUMMER BOARDING—VISITORS TO SAN Francisco can be accommodated during the summer months, transiently or otherwise, in private boarding house delightfully situated, with garden, etc., and close to two lines of cable cars; terms moderate. Address MRS. E. J. KUDDAY, 923 Hyde street. References: Hastings Gray, 24 Post street, San Francisco; I. A. Davison, Portland, Or. 2j lmt w

FOR SALE—SO AS TO REMOVE FROM PRESent location by the 27th of June, that neat, well built iron and wood portable building, constructed expressly for removal with ease and safety to any distance; likewise the shooting gallery building or the material in its construction, will be sold very cheap. Inquire on the premises No. 54 First street, corner Oak. For the next 15 days, preparatory to my removal to No. 63½ Morrison street, I will sell the following goods at cost: Rifles, Revolvers, Shotguns and Sporting Goods. Call and see my fine stock of Jewelry, Notions, Stationery and Fancy Goods, at No. 54 Morrison street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.
June 2, 1884. [2j-12] J. C. LA RAMBIEUR.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INDIAN YOUTHS, Forest Grove, Oregon, May 28, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS—INDORSED "PROPOSALS for supplies for Indian Training School at Forest Grove, Oregon, will be received at the above named school until 12 o'clock M. June 24, 1884, for the furnishing of beef, flour and other articles, to be delivered at the present site of the school or at such other place within the state to which it may be removed. List of the same can be had by addressing the undersigned. Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, subject to the approval of the Department of the Interior. Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check upon some United States depository, payable to the order of the undersigned, for at least 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving the award shall fail to execute promptly a contract with good and sufficient sureties according to the terms of his bid, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. The right to reject any and all bids or any part of any bid is hereby reserved. Proposals will be received for supplies and material separately, and each must have a copy of this advertisement included in each bid, and addressed to the undersigned. Bidders are notified that their bids must be for the goods delivered at the school. Further information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned at Indian Training School at Forest Grove, Or.
2jetw H. J. MINTHORN, Superintendent.

SICILY LEMONS!

Fresh lot Extra Choice Lemons just received ex N. P. R. R.

F. H. PAGE,
120 Front street, Portland.
2j2*

THE OREGON
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up	$250,000 00
Assets exceed	250,300 00
M. W. FECHHEIMER	President
H. S. BURKHALTER	Vice President
EDWARD HALL	Secretary

PRINCIPAL OFFICE
31 Stark Street.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell at our salesroom, No. 2 First street,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1884,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
For Storage and Charges,
Parlor Furniture, Iron Safe,
Sewing Machines, etc.
ALSO
A full line of First-class Furniture, to be sold on account of departure.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Cash vs. Credit!

On and after the 2d day of June we will make a SUBSTANTIAL reduction in prices of our FULL LINE of Staple and Fancy Groceries
FOR CASH.

No baits offered, as we give the same price to all. Goods guaranteed strictly first-class. Send for catalogue and price list.

SEALY, MASON & CO.,
107 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

WANTS.

WANTED—FULLY FURNISHED, TWO OR three rooms, or small cottage, in space bounded by Washington, Salmon, Sixth and Eighth streets. Address box 446, city. 1j2

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND MENS' clothing, furniture, tools, etc. Mail postal. Call or address at 50 North First street. 1j7

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 161 South First st. 1j3

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMan, at 301 Third st.; good home for the right person; apply from 9 to 11 morning. 31m2

GIRLS WANTING PLACES CALL AT MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum block, First and Washington.

BAKER WANTED; MUST BE FIRST-CLASS; good wages. Apply PLATO'S AGENCY, Dekum block, First and Washington.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

PLENTY OF GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK. MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum block, First and Washington.

CHINESE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY AND JAPanese Bazaar, ANDREW KAN, 93 Washington st.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE NEW MATCHless Map, the most complete and best selling maps made. Address JOHN DIXON, 232 Market st., San Francisco. 20m1m

WANTED—ACTIVE, WIDE-AWAKE, SMART men and women to canvass for rapid selling books. Call at 145 Front st. 1atf

AGENT WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOlding agent wanted. For particulars apply to the Singer Manufacturing Co., 52 Morrison st. 1atf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—WIDE AWAKE men and women to canvass for our rapid-selling choice new books. Cut this out and address at once A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal. 29dtf

A FEW GOOD AGENTS TO SELL MAGNETIC Electric Galvanic Shields. Cures disease when all else fails. Sample by mail $5. We keep all of the leading Electric Belts known. They are the most valuable known for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, ague and all diseases of the stomach, kidneys, liver, lungs, nerves or blood. Ladies make very successful agents. Terms sent on application. Write or call and see us. ELECTRIC BELT CO., 133½ Third st., Portland, Or.—P. O. Box 363.

AMERICAN HOME AND FARM CYCLOPEDIA. Most useful and best selling book extant. Agents wanted at once. Address J. K. GILL & CO., Portland.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.
SODA WATER
146 FRONT STREET.
Established 1866. Capacity 1500 dozen per day.
mlldtf

AMUSEMENTS.

EXTRA.

"FOR GOODNESS SAKE, DON'T SAY I TOLD YOU!"

NEW MARKET THEATER.
Grand fashionable event! One week only.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 2.
Engagement of the
RICE SURPRISE PARTY!
And the Charming California favorite,
MISS KATE CASTLETON,
Appearing in the Greatest of all Successes,
POP
Replete with New Music, Situations and Dialogue.
Grand Family Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
POPULAR PRICES. Box sheet open Thursday, May 29, at Cornell's drug store.

TIVOLI THEATER.
Cor. Stark and First sts.
WALTER KEYES Proprietor
PINAFORE!
Matinee Saturday, May 31—2 P. M.
ADMISSION 25c. Reserved Seats 50c.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

FOR RENT WITH BOARD—NICELY FURNISHed rooms; references required. 161 Taylor street, corner East Park. 1j

NEW TO-DAY.

DR. PARTON HAS REMOVED TO ROOMS 4 and 5 Labbe building, Washington and Second.

DRINK FEUSNER'S GRATEFUL vichy and fruit soda water. 1Satf

BEWARE THE WATCH FOR A FRAUD TRYING to imitate The Alba Lamp. 17m1

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS—En suite, single or for housekeeping; hot and cold water, bath, etc.; reasonable rent; fire-proof building; ——— jt

ENGLISH WATCHMAKER ——— burned, but all watches, jewelry, etc., safe, and he himself at work to-day. Office 23 Yamhill, between First and Second. 30m*

WANTED—PRINTERS, ATTENTION. A GOOD steady printer to establish a paper in a live country town. Address P. O. box 662, city, or 112 Front st.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 71 Morrison street.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES ON CARTER'S HILL with beautiful north view; will sell whole tract or divide in lots to suit any desirable purchasers. For price and terms apply to LENT & YOUNG, 10 Stark.*

A. SHANE DESIRES TO CALL ATTENTION to his very large stock of seasonable Dry and Fancy Goods, offered below all competing prices; 147 Third street. 27d1

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AND BATH; partly furnished or unfurnished; 179 N. Twelfth street. Inquire of DR. WILLIAM JONES, 81 First st., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. 21tf*

ELECTION TICKETS AND CAMPAIGN PRINTing. McCOY, First and Stark. Cheapest and best.*

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.—BOOKS WRITten up. W. E. WIGG, room 11 Ainsworth block.*

$1350—A CHOICE QUARTER-BLOCK IN South Portland.
$4000—House and large lot on J street.
$4100—Fine house and lot on G street.
$4800—10x100 feet in King's Addition.
$2500—Choice quarter-block on H street.
BURROWS & OLIVER, 4 Washington st. 3ltf*

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE HOUSE, 5 rooms, large yard and orchard, best of water. Apply at 169 Second street. 27tf4*

WANTED—NICE, GENTLE RIDING PONY less than 7 years old. Apply at Montgomery hall corner First and Montgomery streets. 20m3*

FINE SECOND-HAND STECK, CHICKERING and other pianos for sale cheap, to make room for spring stock. GARDNER BROS., 165 First st. 4mtf*

FOR RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT, complete for housekeeping; also furnished and unfurnished rooms. At 372 First and Montgomery sts.

ATTENTION CALLED TO SPRING STOCK OF pianos and organs, both first and medium; sold for cash or installments. GARDNER BROS., 165 First st.

REMOVAL—FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE the office and warehouse of the Leconia Lime Co. will be located at foot of Morrison street. Patrons will please take notice. Portland, Or., May 20, 1884. 20m12

TO LEASE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPerty. Inquire of JOHN TANNER, at 86 Grant st.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

DRUG STORE, STOCK & FIXTURES.
RARE CHANCE. Apply to
FRED HOLBROOK, Assignee,
1568 85 Yamhill street.

Portland Box Factory.
G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN HARLOW & Co. All orders promptly filled. Factory, Weidler's Saw Mill. Office, 5 Washington st. 3d floor.*

CITIZENS' TICKET.
For County Treasurer,
WILLIAM BECK.
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Portland Precinct,
H. W. SPOFFORD.

THIS WEEK
We offer a Big Job Lot of
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
Worth 25 Cts. for 15 Cts per Pair.
OLDS & KING.

Established 1782.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO.
OF LONDON.
Unlimited Liability of Each Individual Shareholder,
Comprising many of the leading mercantile men in London.
Offering protection of the most undoubted kind against Fire.
OFFICE REMOVED TO NO. 7 STARK ST., North Side.
[illegible] GEO. L. STORY, Agent.

Writing Lessons
Afternoon and Evening at the
PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Cor. Second and Yamhill Sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ALTAMONT FILLY, FIVE years old, broken to drive single, or suitable for saddle horse. Also, a young mare and colt. These will be sold cheap if taken soon. Call at Bishop Scott Grammar School. 1j3

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE, either single or double, with top. Inquire at Acker's stable. 1j6

$1000.—FOR SALE, FURNITURE OF 16 rooms in house nicely located; rent $60 per month; rooms all full. J. H. MARSHALL.

FURNITURE OF 14 ROOMS FOR SALE ($550) AND house to let. Apply at 264 First street. 29m6

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS Grist and Saw-Mill (steam power), situate on the Willamette river, fifty miles from Portland, accessible to steamers, in the best of wheat-growing districts in the Willamette valley, largely populated. Said Grist Mill has two run of stones; capacity, 50 bbls of flour per day; and the Saw-Mill has a capacity for cutting 19,000 feet of lumber per day. Both mills are doing a good business, including a warehouse of 20,000 bushels capacity, besides a good 1½ story dwelling house and four acres of clear land, with fruit and vegetable garden. The reason for selling this property is that the proprietor has other business to attend to. Price for property, $15,500. Good title. For further particulars and information inquire of C. F. PFLUGER, Real Estate Agt., corner of Second and Morrison sts, up stairs. 21mtf

FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE FURNITURE OF a nicely furnished lodging house of 20 rooms in a very desirable locality, can be had at a great bargain. Apply to PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, 45 Washington street. 29m3

ONE NEW TENT FOR SALE. APPLY AT 105 Front street. 30m

HOTEL, CENTRALLY LOCATED, CONTAINing 50 furnished rooms, for sale at a bargain. Address "A. A.," care this office. 15m1m

FOR SALE—1 SCOW, 38 ft. LONG, 18 ft. BEAM, 3 ft. 6 inches deep; house on deck. For particulars inquire 51 N. Front st. BROWN & McCABE. 16m1m

WOOD FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 800 CORDS dry fir wood on the bank of Sandy river on terms and in lots to suit; and also a scow. Inquire of me or Killin & Moreland. C. C. HARLOW. 20mlm

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Delightfully situated in the most fashionable and desirable part of the city. The property consists of two full lots on the corner of H and Nineteenth sts. and a convenient cottage with modern improvements; the garden is ornamented with shrubs, flowers and large and small fruit trees in full bearing; street cars within one block; will be sold as a whole or divided. Price $7000. GEO. H. ANDREWS, O. & C. R. R. office. 27m3

HUSBANDS, BUY A "LITTLE HOME" OF 5 OR 10 acres near the city of Portland and make a present of it to your wife. There is nothing like them; sold cheap on the installment plan. See HARRISON B. OATMAN, 7 Stark street, Portland, Or. 21mtf

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FARM CONtaining 320 acres; 200 acres under cultivation; 80 acres in fall wheat; 100 acres in spring wheat; two orchards and good house and barns; all under fence. Apply to S. SIMON, room 1, 127½ First st. 7m1m

FINE FARM FOR SALE—420 ACRES; 12 MILES west from Portland; all fenced; 250 acres cleared; 150 acres in cultivation, and in growing crops; 8 acres in orchard; one mile from railroad station; all kinds of farming tools; good house, good barn, carriage, wagons, cows, horses, sheep, hogs, chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks; house furnished complete; everything in complete running order. This farm is one of the best in the state, and will be sold. Come and go with me to see it, and I will price it to you, and make the payments easy. HARRISON B. OATMAN, No. 7 Stark st., Portland, Or. 2mtf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—2500 ACRES OF good improved land for sale near Amity, Oregon. The land is all nicely located, handy to school, churches, river and railroad navigation. Land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, by paying one-third cash down, balance on long time as desired at 8 per cent. interest per annum. Address JO. WATT or E. F. MESSENGER, Amity, Oregon. 1a3m

TO LET—ROOMS.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AT 161 YAMHILL street. 1j3

FOR RENT—NICE PLEASANT ROOMS; AT 163 West Park street. 30m12

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD 87 and 89 Seventh st.; gentlemen only need apply.

FOR RENT — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED suite of rooms in private family; terms reasonable. 193 Seventh street. 1j3

DESIRABLE ROOM ONE BLOCK FROM POSToffice; references exchanged. Address P. O. box 654. 1j6

FOR RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT room bay window, low rent. 9 North Fifth street, corner A. 1j2

FOR RENT—AN ALCOVE AND BAY WINDOW suite of rooms, furnished and unfurnished; also rooms suitable for kitchen; rent reasonable; at 229 Fifth street, two blocks from postoffice. 30mtf

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, newly furnished rooms, en suite or single; No. 205 Fourth st., between Jefferson and Columbia.

TO LET—FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS; first floor; also other rooms; 151 Oak, cor. E. Park.

FOR RENT—IN CHOICE LOCATION, FRONT room; first floor; furnished; use of bath. Address "W. G. A.," care Oregonian. 23m

FOR RENT—COOL, PLEASANT ROOMS NICELY furnished, at 250 Yamhill. 10mtf

FURNISHED ROOMS—EN SUITE OR SINGLE, or for housekeeping; reasonable rent; hot and cold-water bath, etc.; 21 Columbia st., opp. St. George.

FOR RENT — FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms; all conveniences; also two unfurnished bay window rooms; cor. First and Montgomery sts.

EN SUITE OR SINGLE, FRONT ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished; 3 rooms with all conveniences for housekeeping; bath, hot and cold water. 293 First st.

TO LET—A. O. ——— Monday and Wednesday nights. Inquire at shoe store, 230 First st. 7m

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—ROOMS FOR rent by the day, week or month; at 229½ Second street, between Salmon and Main. 13mtf

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

HOUSE TO LET—ON SIXTH STREET, BET. Pine and Oak, No. 73, with 9 rooms and bath-room (hot and cold water). Inquire at No. 9 C street, between Front and First. 30m4

FOR RENT—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE ON Nineteenth and Estes will be rented cheap for the summer to a responsible person. It is in the best neighborhood in the city and is convenient to two lines of horse cars. Possession given June 1. For particulars apply to Dr. Hill at the Bishop Scott Grammar school. 2mtf

FOR RENT—TWO UPPER FLOORS, CONTAINing 31 rooms, in brick building on First street, bet. B and C, Nos. 25 and 27. For particulars apply to MEIER & FRANK, 162 First street. 31mtf

FOR RENT—TWO GOOD SIX ROOM HOUSES at $17 per month each. P. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark street. 31d&fr

HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS FOR RENT, NO. 270 Fourth, bet. Jefferson and Madison. Inquire 97 Columbia street. 1j3

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT FOR 2 OR 3 months. Address "B.," care Oregonian. 29m6

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR sale, house has 9 rooms; very desirable location; furniture nearly new. Call or address "B." 86 N. Front.

STORE TO LET—ON THIRD, NEXT TO THE corner of Salmon. Inquire of S. MITCHELL, 86 East Park, or 86 First st. 2mtf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. H. FISK, ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL Laboratory, 76 Stark st., room 6 upstairs, Portland.

MRS. E. REINHARD, MIDWIFE (DEUTSCHE Hebamme). Residence No. 7 Fourth, bet. A & B.

PROFESSOR HERMAN KUHN, TEACHER OF the Piano and Vocal Culture. Lessons at the residence of pupils or at the Knickerbocker House, 87½ Washington street. Terms reasonable.

MISS LAURA TATE WILL GIVE INSTRUCtions on the piano at her rooms, N. E. cor. Sixteenth and B streets. 25mtf

DENTISTS.

DREHN BROS., DENTISTS—ROOM 54, UNION block. Hurd's Vitalized Air administered; teeth $10 set; best $15; work warranted; filling at eastern prices.

C. G. NEWCASTLE, D. D. S., 167 FIRST STREET; eastern prices; gas administered. 15m1

J. TORRENCE TATE, D. D. S., COR. SECOND and Washington streets, Labbe building. Vitalized air given.

TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS FOR short periods. WELCH & CO., Stark st. 8mtf

PICNICS AND EXCURSIONS.

Oregon Railway & Navigation
COMPANY
EXCURSIONS
To the Seaside,
STEAMER WIDE WEST

WILL LEAVE PORTLAND FOR ASTORIA until further notice TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 6 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Returning, leave Astoria WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 A. M. and SUNDAY at 5 P. M.

TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, $2.50.

WIDE WEST will touch at St. Helens, Kalama, Rainier, Oak Point, Cathlamet, Brookfield and other landings on her route where she can receive passengers conveniently.
j1 A. L. STOKES,
Gen. Passenger Agent.

O. R. & N. CO.
EXCURSIONS.
After June 1st Round Trip Tickets will be sold to
MULTNOMAH FALLS
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Fare $1.50.

Train leaves East Portland at 8:25 A. M., arriving at Multnomah Falls at 11:30. Returning, leave the Falls at 3:45 P. M., arriving at East Portland (O. & C. Ferry) at 6:00.
A. L. STOKES,
General Passenger Agent.

It heads the long list of tonics—Celery, Beef and Iron.

slowly, waited to ——— three things he had heard, and marking the answers to his grammar lesson down on his slate, wide, white, rule.

Thousands saved from death by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Trial Bottles free.

——— daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted. Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included.

Enclose 15 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office, for the statistical OREGONIAN. The best medium to circulate in the east.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., New York.

Within the reach of all, price 50 per bottle—Celery, Beef and Iron.

"ENLARGED, DEVELOPED AND STRENGTHENED," etc., is an interesting advertisement long run in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing ERIE MEDICAL CO., P. O. Box 513, Buffalo, N. Y.—Toledo Evening Bee. 2lm

SWAYNE'S
ITCHING PILES. OINTMENT.
SYMPTOMS are Moisture, intense itching and stinging, most at night. Other parts are sometimes affected. Swayne's Ointment cures. Also for Tetter, Blotches, all Skin Diseases.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,
Authorized Agents,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 109 First st.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

DELIBERATE INCENDIARY PREPARATIONS.—The attempt to set fire to the block on North Front street between E and F streets, yesterday morning was a piece of deliberate and cold-blooded incendiarism. A box partially filled with straw, on which was placed a pickle keg containing a lot of coal oil and paper, with a lighted candle so placed that when it burned down to a certain point the paper would be set on fire, had been placed underneath Joe Perry's saloon, over which is a lodging house run by Mr. and Mrs. Utley. Shortly after midnight, Mrs. Utley having occasion to go out on the back porch, saw the reflection of the candle shining from under the house. When she went up stairs she looked out at a side window down into an alley and saw the light more plainly. She called her husband, who blew a police whistle, and going under the building, found the "fire bug" box above described. Investigation was made yesterday and it was found that a board had been removed to allow the box to be put under the building. It is said that parties not a mile from the place are insured for more than they should be, and that murmurs of business being dull have been heard from people in several places. There can be no doubt but that a deliberate attempt was made to burn the block. It was doubtless planned by parties who wish to sell out to the insurance companies, and it is likely that these parties do business within a block or two of the place where the fire was started. The plan most likely to prevent a recurrence of this business is for insurance companies to cancel policies wherever they are of greater amount than the property insured justifies. If report is true there are many such policies in the city.

ESSAY ON THE CHINESE VIOLIN.—A dispatch of a day or two since stated that the citizens of Berlin had protested against indiscriminate piano practice and were seeking to have embryo ivory clawers restrained to certain fixed hours. The sympathy of all Christendom goes out to those Berliners, but what would be their feelings if they had a few of our students of the Chinese violin transplanted there. There was one of these Mongolians at work yesterday on Yamhill street near Second. He sat by an open window, on the sill of which was placed a pickle jar containing a huge bouquet of roses, and poured forth his unrelentings and discordant soul in what no doubt appeared to him the sweetest melody. But to ears accustomed to the Christian violin it would seem impossible that by rasping the hair of the horse upon the bowels of the cat such unearthly and horrible sounds could be produced as this fellow produced from that Chinese fiddle. Talk about nerves and tympanums—Great Caesar! this infernal instrument would drive wild with envy the biggest-tailed, loudest-mouthed tomcat which ever from its perch on a woodshed murdered the sleep of every one in the block. If Berliners are to squelch piano practice, it is high time that Portlanders should sit down on the Chinese violin.

TOO HIGH FOR A JOURNALIST, ANYHOW.—It is rather an unusual thing for a newspaper man to own a horse and carriage, but C. B. Jackson, of the *East Oregonian*, does, the horse being a thoroughbred and the carriage a dog-cart hereabouts. In the liberal, large-hearted style of newspaper men, he loaned the outfit to two ladies at Foster's, a day or two since, to drive out and enjoy the balmy air along the classic banks of the Umatilla river. The horse took fright and ran and soon became unmanageable. The cart was upset, fortunately without injuring either of the ladies. The horse took a bee line for Pendleton, thirty miles away regardless of wire fences or other obstructions. He made better time than Sheridan's horse on that famous ride to Winchester. In his flight he succeeded in reducing the vehicle to kindling wood and ruining the harness, besides cutting himself in a fearful manner on the barbs of the wire fences he swept through. And now Jackson is reduced to the level of other newspaper men, and still he don't wax happy.

AN UNPOPULAR SOLDIER.—The Walla Walla *Union* says: "The difference between a man in the full possession of his faculties and a crank is forcibly shown in the conduct of General Miles and General Grover on Decoration day. General Miles participated in the ceremonies at Vancouver, with all the troops at that place. General Grover not only refused to participate in the exercises here, but he also refused to allow the officers and men under his command to ride the cavalry horses in the procession. One thing can be said for General Grover, however, he is consistent. Ever since he took command at Fort Walla Walla he has done everything in his power to prevent intercourse between the citizens and soldiers. Fourth of July, Decoration day and all other occasions have been alike to him. He has refused to join or permit his command to join in any celebration or ceremonies, and generally refused in the most disagreeable manner.

CHARACTERISTIC ACT.—Yesterday afternoon Frank Hastings, the notorious vagabond, went to City View park with French Mary, a bagnio keeper, the woman whom he was forced to marry to avoid prosecution for lewd cohabitation. A quarrel arose between his woman and his sister, during which Hastings encouraged and assisted the woman to assault and beat the girl. This is a fair sample of this pimp's "manhood."

TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

An election will be held to-day throughout this state to choose a congressman, supreme judge, legislators, district judicial officers and county officers, and to decide whether the amendment to the state constitution conferring upon women the right of suffrage shall pass.

CITY POLLING PLACES.

Following is a list of the polling places designated for each precinct within the city limits and the judges appointed:

Couch—Carson's shop, southwest corner North Third and E streets—W. W. Spaulding, George Marshall, T. J. Nelson.

North Portland—West side of North Third street, near Ash—George P. Tritton, F. Henshaw, John Kelly.

Morrison—Corporation shed, Fourth street, between Morrison and Yamhill—F. M. Demert, W. H. Andrus, Wm. Church, Jr.

Madison—County court house—W. H. Harris, S. G. Bunting, E. Corbett.

Western—Butcher shop, southwest corner of Jefferson and Eleventh streets—George H. Flanders, John D. Biles, N. Versteeg.

South Portland—No. 5's engine house, Fourth street, between Mill and Montgomery—T. P. Cardwell, R. Hendrie, H. Fleckens etn."

PRECINCT BOUNDARIES.

Couch—North of A street and east of Tenth.

Madison—From Columbia street north to Taylor street and west to Tenth.

Morrison—From Washington street south to Taylor and west to Tenth.

North Portland—From Washington street north to A street and west to Tenth.

South Portland—From Columbia street south to the Terwilliger donation land claim and west to Tenth.

Western—West of Tenth street.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Pop" to-night.

Mrs. W. D. Plants of Walla Walla is in the city, visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. A. S. Whiting returned Saturday from the O. & C. construction front, where he has been located for two years. He will probably remain here for the summer.

Ten cents a word is now the highest rate paid for telegraphing from one point to another in this country. That price is charged for messages between Portland, Maine, and Portland, Oregon.

A social entertainment, including musical and literary exercises, will be given for the benefit of the poor on Wednesday, June 4, under the auspices of St. Ann's Charitable Society, at Masonic hall.

William Fliedner was presented by his wife with a bouncing ten pound boy on Saturday evening last. As this is the first event of the kind in the family for thirteen years, Mr Fliedner will require some practice before he can sing "Papa's Baby Boy" in first class style.

The residence of John C. Carson was robbed at an early hour yesterday morning. His gold watch and the watches of two ladies of the family were taken. He will have to depend on the town clock for time to-day, but will doubtless be up and dressed when the polls open.

The river fell an inch in the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday. No reports were received from the upper country yesterday, but owing to the hot weather of the past three days it is but reasonable to expect that there will be a further rise in the Snake and Columbia, and consequently here, before the end of the week.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pop—To-night we are to have the famous Kate Castleton and the famous melange "Pop" at the New Market theater. The play has been the town talk for the past week and will pack the house, despite election excitement.

THE TIVOLI—"Pinafore" has been drawing uniform good houses for seven nights. It will run till Thursday night; perhaps all week.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
One of the Best Tonics.
DR. A. ATKINSON, Prof Materia Medica and Dermatology in College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., says: "It makes a pleasant drink and is one of our best tonics in the shape of phosphates in soluble form."

Return of Thanks.

The Marine Engineers' Association, Lodge 41, state of Oregon, return thanks to the following gentlemen for favors shown the association on their excursion held Saturday, May 31 1884:

To the officers of the O. R. & N. Co. for courtesies shown the engineers; also to Geo. W. Weidler, Esq., whose warm sympathy with steamboat men has always been proverbial. Owing to his courtesy the electric lights on our barges were largely instrumental to the success of the excursion, under of supervision Mr. Demers; also to Mr. Wright, agent for the Westinghouse engine, the most economical generator of electricity yet produced. There were somewhere in excess of 700 on board, and the excursion proved in every way a great success. The association return their sincere thanks to all their friends and patrons for their liberal attendance. FRANK McDERMOTT, Pres.
JEROME PALMATEER, Secretary.

A Word of Caution.
Decker & Son established in 1856, six years before any house of similar name. Use the new composition metallic frame and new duplex bridge, in all their pianos. H SINSHEIMER,
31 Yamhill street, Agent.

North Pole Refrigerator.
A thermometer placed in above meat safe, without ice, was thirty degrees less than one hanging in my shop. Old Full, Sixth st., bet. B and C. Made all sizes.

Once More.
$5000. Boots and shoes from the "busted" store in East Portland bought for a song. S. M. Barr, 149 Third

Brass Band Instruments.
Largest stock and lowest prices at Simon Harris'.

Trunks at Harris & Co's.

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office, for the statistical OREGONIAN. The best medium to circulate in the east.

A SAILOR'S CLAIM FOR WAGES.

How an English Police Court Furnished a Sequel to Some Rascally Doings upon the Columbia River.

A London (England) paper of recent date has a long account of a police court case at Hull, wherein a French seaman, named Albert Bordinave, sued Captain McAdams of the British bark Lizzie Bell, which sailed from the Columbia river December 13 with wheat for the United Kingdom, for his wages, a portion of which had been paid out by the captain as advance money before leaving Oregon. The trial developed a considerable amount of the rascality which is current among sailors and sailor boarding house masters at Astoria and at Portland. Mr A. M. Jackson, an eminent barrister, whose knowledge of law it is to be hoped is much better than his knowledge of geography, appeared for the plaintiff. In his opening statement to the court, Mr. Jackson aired his geographical ignorance as follows: "In the month of December last the complainant was sent down from Portland by the superintendent of the Sailors' home, probably the Mariners' home), to Astoria, at the month of the river Oregon, South America!" He further went on to give this land of liberty and free speech a black eye by saying that Bordinave and four other seamen, who had shipped on the British bark Ironside, was "taken by force" from the vessel by "two boats, which came off from the shore manned by thirty men. They were taken to a boarding house and were there for some time, being threatened with instant death if they moved outside." Bordinave claimed that he refused to ship on any other vessel, and that some person, unknown to him then, signed articles for him on the Lizzie Bell as "John Andrews." In company with two other men he was taken on board the last named vessel, and no heed being paid to his demands to be set on shore, he tried to leave the ship with the runners when he was "knocked down by a very severe blow." An appeal to the captain, he claims, was unheeded until after they were at sea, when the captain acknowledged that he was not the man who signed the articles, but promised that he should be fully paid when they reached England.

The captain's story was that at Astoria he went to the British consul's office and asked the shipping master to supply him with five men to fill the places of some who had deserted. The shipping master went on and shortly after returned with three men, one of whom was the complainant, of whose identity the captain had no doubt. He felt sure and was willing to swear that the sailor Bordinave was the man who signed the articles on board his vessel, making a mark for the name John Andrews. The first mate of the Lizzie Bell corroborated the statement of his superior officer, while two seamen substantiated Bordinave's story. The cause of the suit was that the captain refused to pay $85 advance money, which he had already paid to the runners at Astoria upon an order signed by "John Andrews." The remaining amount due the plaintiff, £8 15s 4d, was undisputed.

After a day's consideration, Mr. E. C. Twiss, stipendiary magistrate who presided in the case, concluded "that having given the case most careful consideration he had come to the conclusion that, under all circumstances of the case he could not deprive the captain of the advance he had made, but should certainly give the complainant his costs," amounting to about $25. Had the learned magistrate been perfectly familiar with the workings of sailor boarding houses in this state he would scarcely have enforced the payment of costs upon the captain. It is no uncommon thing for the master of a vessel about to leave the Columbia river, having secured a full crew, to lose half of them by desertion on the night before sailing. And this is done, not by "30 men" coming out to the vessel and carrying away the seamen by force, but by the connivance of the seamen themselves, who quietly drop into the waters of the bay and are almost immediately after picked up by a boarding house runner who has been lying to in a boat near the vessel for this purpose. By this desertion the seamen invariably beat the master of the vessel out of the advance money he has already paid to each of them, amounting in nearly every case to $80 or $90. Some of the seamen become so adept at this species of swindling that they will ship on a half dozen or more vessels, getting their advance money in each case, before finally going to sea. When sailors are scarce the boarding-house runners themselves take in this kind of business and ship on their own account, and the next night they are missing with the advance money in their pockets. Sometimes a captain is up to their tricks and they go to sea the first time they ship. It is not so very long ago that one of the most notorious runners, after having shipped, misbehaved before night came on and was put in irons. When released he was far out at sea. Probably if the truth were known this man Bordinave beat the master of the Ironside out of his advance money, and then by means of some sharp practice was himself beaten out of the advance of the Lizzie Bell by some of the runners. If captains were better posted when they came to this port they would keep a close watch on sailors shipped here, and would thus avoid being swindled, as too many of them now are.

THE HOTELS.

MERCHANT HOTEL.

John Dodge, Chicago
C T Wiltney, Almada, Cal
E E Clement
Billy Speed
Ed Hawkins
George Wilson
George Walley
Miss Amy Speed
Mr. T G Hawkins
Dr C F Webb & wf, Eagle C
W B M Overton, do
S E Rawls, Chicago
Mr Sabathe & 3 ch, Dalles
F Brown & wf, Oakland
A Arfe d do
Giles Green, Tacoma
W B Furman, Salinas, Cal
C C Hrstad, Olympia
Mrs Fields, Oakland
H Watson, S F
P H Wilkinson, Towey, K
Hampton Col Students
J H Wait, Toledo, Ohio
Danl Weingren, Wallula J
J Schaffle & wf, Dalles
F S Beagle do
J L Lewis, Corvallis
P Quinn, New York
F M Smith, Cornelius
R B H Dauville, K
C Nielson, Norway

OCCIDENTAL.

B A Allen, Ashland
J Hamilton, Salem
R M Montgomery, Lewisv
G E Richards, Col'slough
P Gatens, do
J Graves, Skamokawa
S Osborn, Oregon City
O Green, S F
G D Corbin, Lapwai
H Burge, Eugene
B Anderson, Dalles
J Coyle, do
G Anderson, Oregon City
T W Jewell, do
W Morrison, Eagle Cliff
G W Tiffany, Salem
J Knight, Green Point
W L Carr, Denver
J Feldmann, S F
W Biggs, N P R R
O Casey, S F
J W Emiler, Tenino
M Fry, S F
J C Saukey, Pt Townsend
C A Smith & wf, S F
M S Hart, Fulton
C Sharp & fam, Vancouver
D Shepherd, Washougal
W A Carr, Vancouver
R Jones, do
J O Hey, do
G U Roberts, do
R Williams, do
F M Fales, Oak Point
C Specht, Lewis River
J Morrill, do
J Batt, S F
Mrs E Martin, Kalama
Mrs J Welborn, Oak Point
Mrs A Welborn, do
J V Ross, S F
P Burns, N P R R
J F Poff, St Johns
L G Gandie, St Helens
H A Stone, Vancouver
C E McBride, S F
J Bauman, S F
J Payson, S F
W H Crockett, Dall's

QUIMBY HOUSE.

R Gorman, St Catharines
J M Turner, Sicteo, Or
M Meson, Nanaimo
Dr I Jones & chn, Iowa
E G Cockelreas, Chehalis
H McKay, Port Gamble
Mrs Davis, Cascade Locks
A Fusse & fy, Union Flat
Mrs D W Miller, Spokane
E F Thompson, C d'Alene
J F Sears, Oregon
J C Smith, do
H Brockham, Oak Point
Miss J Emmett, Oakland Or
J Anderson, Ashland, Wis
S B Ball, do
O H Carter, Corvallis
J A Voss, K K K
H R Bond, St Paul
J Q Ebordroff, Bunker Hill
B E Ankeny, Salem
J C Cadden, Seattle
B Roland, Oregon
Robt Daley, Placerville
J P Nyser, do
D McDonald, San Francisco
P Applegate, O G O R R
J L Hess, Oregon
J H Smith, do
P Wise & wf, Port Madison
O L Paterson, Port Blakely
C Marshall & wf, Victoria
E G Stephens & wf, Spokan
F Duryee, St Paul
J Saindels, Albina
G H Knottan, Des Moines
J P Morse, Kathlamet
J S Guild, Roseville
J F Emmett, Reno
A W Hight, Centralia
T B Glouer, New York
Harry Phillips & wf, do
Miss Castleton & m'd, do
Perrie Jarrett, do
Miss Bertie Field, do
G L Field, do
Miss Hanley, do
Miss E Hanley, do
J Cameron & wf, Nevada
T P Langdon & wf, Hydevil
Wm Maxwell, Nevada

ST. CHARLES.

Mrs E G White, Oakland
Mrs J L Ings, do
Elder J H Waggoner, do
" W O White, do
G W Whiteaker, Indpdnce
I Curran, Dayton
J W Gaskell, Philadelphia
J W Hartley, Cathlamet
C B Allen & fam, Dalles
J A Brossan, do
O H Watt & wf, Sacramento
J Robinson, Centralia
G W Morse & wf, Whidbey I
L I Jorker, La Fayette
C A Homan, Vancouver
W Flagel, do
O H De Vere, do
F Damphoffer, do
N P Hall, Dayton
W M Shaw, Colfax
J M Westcott & wf, Richmd
G W Williams, Cascades
Mr Burkanan & wf, N Tac
Mrs C Van Horn, Astoria
J N Lawrence, do
G Coleman, do
Wm Howe, Chicago
H S Porter, Olympia
Geo W Young, Seattle
D Roberts & wf, do
B J Sengra, Prineville
Mrs Welcor, do
B R Evans, Dalles
H M Hill, Dayton
A Swelle wf & son, Ogn City
F Burns, Salem, Or
A B McAlpin, S F
A Harker, do
Miss H Scammon, do
Miss H Disbrow, do
J Judd, do
Miss Hudson, do
D McKenzie, do
T Andrews, do
M Frank, do
J Kohn, do
E Hardt, do
C Hobert & fam, Dalles
W Thompson, do
D Grazee, do
W Hendrix, do
J B Sweet, do
J M Archibald, Enterprise
D Whitley, do
A Burgess, Grants Pass

ESMOND.

E E Dunn, New York
G Knoche, "
R A Friedman, New York
Wm Nelson, "
H Mendelsohn, "
Wm O'Connor, Cr d'Alene
Gen G W McBaine, Steilacoom
Mrs Corcoran, Walla Walla
Lew Wheeler, Pendleton
— Sanders, The Dalles
J Warbe, S F
Mrs B B Arnold, Corvallis
Wm M. Clark, Gr Rapids
G W Young, Seattle
T Brudfurber, Vancouver
G W Castle, Chicago
George Lehman, do
H B Miller, Grant's Pass
Fred Rumstof, Sacram'to
O' Donnahoe, Milwaukee
F Tange, Washington
H D Godley, Independ'nce
W J Lippincott, Cincinn'ti
D Malony, "
M A Baker, Dayton, W T
Charles Clark, S F
Miss Clara Willis, W T
M A Baker, Dayton, W T
H Repsie, San Francisco
Miss Emma Jervis, S F
Miss White, Siletz Agency
Miss F T Marshal, Taquina
O P Litchwood, Buffalo
Geo J Hoffman, Vancouver
R W Honsler, Corvallis
Billie Wickes, Butte City
L Kramer, North Platte
J W Byrnes, Weiser, I T
B W Gallagher, Leadville
Georgie Osborne, Seattle

Quick Time.
A car load of White sewing machines direct from the factory at Cleveland, Ohio, shipped on the 15th day of May, reached Portland on the 29th and was delivered at Garrison's sewing machine store, 167 Third street, on the 31st. Delay in delivery was due to the 30th being Memorial day.

Cheap Comfort.—What a comfort it is to know that, in case any of your children are attacked at night with croup, you have the remedy at hand in Allen's Lung Balsam. Depend upon it, mothers, it cures croup; perfectly pure and harmless. Keep it on hand.

To the Voters of South Portland.
Gwin Hicks, the citizens' candidate for justice of the peace, will be able, if elected, to qualify in every respect, the assertions of his enemies to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Alba lamp—superior to gas.

PATRIOTISM, ITS INSPIRATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

At the Church of Sea and Land, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the pastor, Rev. R. S. Stubbs discoursed on the above topic. Text, Luke vii, 5.

Faith in God and love of country are qualities essential to the highest type of manhood. Faith is natural to all unperverted human nature; love of country is common to the peoples of all climes.

Truth is the foster mother of faith, and fidelity to the best interests of country nourishes patriotism. Credulity and superstition are the abducted offspring of truth, crippled and deformed by nursing at the breasts of error; hence the Catalines and Judases.

Humanity's normal growth, when fed on the sincere milk of the word, and dandled in the lap of patriotic devotion, produces the world's Joshuas, Davids, Maccabees, Netherlanders, Otises, Hampdens and Washingtons.

This world's great family has always had its pious and patriotic heroes, the pioneers of civilization, its greatest thinkers, its purest worshippers, its most heroic clansmen, its Joshuas and its Gideons.

The principle of truth in word and actions is therefore the real inspiration, the true and immortal parentage of piety and patriotism.

In the nursery, around the family hearth, in the schoolroom, in the scenes of commerce, of art and of letters the prime quality is fidelity to truth. The hands that rock the cradles of to-day make or mar the souls entrusted to their moulding power, and determine the world's harvest of saints and patriots for the ensuing decades of its contingent history.

The real priests of God therefore are the men and women who minister in the cerulean domed temple of the Lord with clean hands and pure hearts, who instil the lofty sentiments of truth and love into the virgin soil of childhood and consecrate, in undivided allegiance, to the service and sacrifice due to mankind the members of their households.

The lullabys of the nurseries of our race, falling upon the innocent ears of infancy, saturated with the unction of devout and patriotic love of the maternal sweetness of pious and loyal mothers in the cabins of our peasantry, in the homes of honest industry and the mansions of virtuous nobility, kindle the undying fires that burst out and make the world's great epoch men and women who lift up and carry forward the blood-stained banners of the world's best achievements.

II. Such being the underlying inspirations of piety and patriotism, we may do no less than point out the responsibilities inseparable. There is, first, our responsibility to deal truly with children. No crime is more common than that of deceiving children. This crime changes the naturally trusting nature of the child into the doubting, unbelieving nature of the sceptic and the infidel. All sceptics and infidels are the deformed offspring of deceivers and of deceit. Falseness in business, in religion, in politics, in art, is the seed whose rank fruitage burdens society, blights the church, wrongs the state and despoils true culture. Falseness in these arenas is attended by her motley train of frauds in the offices, the banks, the sanctuaries, the senates, the forums, the fields and the galleries of the world. We do not, we cannot "gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles."

Besides deceit among children, and falseness among adults, we must specify another evil, inimical to the best interests of piety and patriotism—it is an almost universal fraud, a wrong, an oppression—it is "taxation without representation." It is an unjust discrimination against the female sex. It is the denial of the elective franchise to woman.

By this fraud *might* triumphs over right. By it the good right hand that moulds our infancy is publicly pilloried in the stocks of medieval conservatism and stagnation; and the mothers who have nursed us into manhood's stature are stultified and belittled to a position so low in the political scale as to be of less significance than the most degraded and besotted of the land, whose ballots can be purchased for a pint of whisky, no matter how high or sacred the interest or issue to be decided.

Do not women love this nation? Are they not patriots? Do not women build God's temple? Are they not saintly? Have not women patriotic rights that patriotic men are bound to respect?

In this conspiracy against the elective franchise for women true patriots must not longer unite or combine.

To-morrow you can show your colors at the polls; to-morrow you may wield your power for freedom thro' the ballot box. Fidelity to every dictate and impulse of patriotism calls for patriots' votes for the enfranchisement of woman. May you see and do your duty. Amen.

SALEM NOTES.

SALEM, May 31.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the institution of Central Lodge No. 18, K. of P., the lady friends of the order last evening presented the lodge with an elegant banner, Mrs. George Huston making the presentation speech. Ice cream, strawberries and cake followed, and several hours were very pleasantly spent in social intercourse.

The drama "Nevada," to be given on Friday evening next at Reed's opera house under the auspices of the well known Alka Hesperian club, promises to be an immense success, the best amateur talent in the city having taken an active interest therein.

Sincere and heartfelt regret was felt by our citizens generally on the receipt of a telegram this morning announcing the death at East Portland yesterday of Miss Alice Jordan, who, with her mother and sister resided here some time, and by her winning manners and happy disposition endeared herself to the hearts of all who knew her. Her remains will be brought here for burial, the funeral taking place to-morrow at the residence of Hon. George H. Burnett.

PORTLAND, May 31, 1884.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY:

I feel as though I owe a debt of gratitude to E. J. Jeffery, candidate for sheriff. When he was sheriff I, as an old farmer, had not money to pay my taxes. At my request he made out my tax receipt, paid my taxes for me, and it was long after he left the office that I paid him the money so advanced for me. I know of his having done the same act for many others, and in the hope that this public acknowledgment may now benefit him I subscribe myself with gratitude to him Very respectfully,

NATHAN COHEN.

Cardinell's Bus. House, south side of Stark.

CITY NOTICES.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Knight, Druggist, Morrison, near Fourth.

Eastern oysters every steamer at Keith's.

The "Alba" lamp illuminates the Oregonian office.

PERFECTLY LOVELY.—Shanahan's New Art Gallery, 69 Morrison st.

Ferguson's hair-cutting headquarters, No. 30 Stark street. Every man an artist.

Buy your candies at Stopler's, cor. Fourth and Morrison. Fresh candy every day.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopol tan, corner First and Alder.

Multnomah block, opposite P. O., rooms thoroughly renovated. For terms apply on premises.

New lot of China fan tail gold fish at P. O. Candy Store, Multnomah block, opposite post office.

Cook's Music Parlors.—Piano, Organ, Singing and Harmony. Cor. Second and Washington sts.

No woman is happy unless she has her sewing machine repaired at Harbey's, 32 Yamhill, bet. 1st and 2d.

Go to W. P. Berger, the sign and ornamental painter, 48 Morrison. Best work in the city, at reasonable rates.

Boston Chips! Boston Chips! Delicious vanilla, chocolate creams at P. O. Candy Store, Multnomah block.

Wedding cakes, elegant description, a specialty. Knorr's German Bakery and Coffee House, 207 First st.

For a first class call on John Flanen, First and Oak. All kinds smokers articles. Fine line of walking canes.

Choice butter from Oregon's finest dairies, fresh every day, at M. Bona & Co.'s, First and Taylor sts. 60 cents per roll.

Tourists will find the largest assortment of photographic views of Oregon scenery at Shanahan's New Art Gallery, 69 Morrison st.

For pure drugs and reasonable rates, have your prescriptions filled at Nelson, Hall & Co.'s, No. 71 Third st., Ainsworth block.

PURE GOLD LEAF picture frames, for portraits and landscape paintings, the finest in the market, at Shanahan's New Art Gallery, 69 Morrison st.

G. ANDERSON & Co., manufacturing jewelers, diamond setters and engravers. Fine watches and jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. 229 First st.

GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 167 Third street, Portland, Or.—General agent for the two favorites, the White and Household; dealer in all standard sewing machines, oil, needles, attachments and genuine parts. Machines repaired and warranted.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Advice to Mothers.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cts. a bottle.

Sweet Cider and Champagne Cider.
Go to Kenner's, G Third street, near Ash.

Kate Castleton.
A splendid assortment of photos of the charming and popular actress, Kate Castleton, can be found at Geo. H. Hill's, 175 First street. Cabinet photos by Bosworth only 25 cents each. Everyone should have a photograph of Kate, "But for goodness sake—"

Call and see our ONE DOLLAR Watches and Recovers. No humbug. No. 13 North First st.

Warehouse Trucks
At Vincent's wagon and carriage shop, 33-35 Salmon st.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,
45 Washington street, leads all. Oysters in every style.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER WARE,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.
Watch Repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order.
Orders from the interior carefully and promptly attended to.
Goods expressed on application.

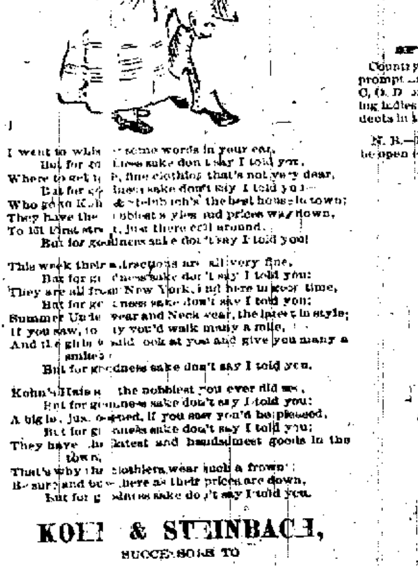
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
FIRE, FIRE, FIRE—DAMAGED BY WATER. Uncle Myers has moved back to his old stand, and is now selling Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments at
25 Cents on the Dollar.
By order of the underwriters. Everything for cash only at 151 First, street.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION
TO THE
CHEAPEST
Baby Carriage
Ever Offered on the Coast.
A Wicker body with reversible canopy top upholstered in fancy goods with Brussels carpet, on strong elliptic springs, large and roomy light running gear handsomely painted—
Price $12!
This Carriage is made by WHITNEY, and is guaranteed.

CAMPAIGN CLUBS,
COUNTRY DEALERS
AND
EXHIBITION COMMITTEES
Will please remember that we are Sole Agents for
PROF. GEO. HUGHES'
FIREWORKS.
Portland made and the Best manufactured.
Now ready for orders on all kinds of
FOURTH OF JULY GOODS.
GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR
First and Morrison sts.
COHEN DAVIS & CO

John Cran & Co.
CORSETS!
CORSETS!
We have a lot of 600
FRENCH CORSETS
AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE.
Our Regular Price is $2 75.
We offer this lot in White and Colored at
$1.50 Per Pair.
A special price to dealers.

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE
OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
SILKS & VELVETS,
AT
J. PILGER'S.
NEW SUMMER SILKS
At 50c per Yard.
New Wraps, Cloaks, New Style Ulsters, at Lowest Rates.
No. 153 First St.



I went to wish some words in your ear,
But for goodness sake don't say I told you.
Where to get fine clothing that's not very dear,
But for goodness sake don't say I told you—
Who go to Kohn & Steinbach's the best house in town;
They have the cheapest styles and prices way down,
To 151 First street, just there call around.
But for goodness sake don't say I told you!

This week their attractions are all very fine,
But for goodness sake don't say I told you:
They are all from New York, and here in good time,
But for goodness sake don't say I told you;
Summer Underwear and Neckwear, the latest in style;
If you saw, to try you'd walk many a mile,
And the girls would look at you and give you many a smile;
But for goodness sake don't say I told you.

Kohn's Hats are the nobbiest you ever did see,
But for goodness sake don't say I told you;
A big line just opened, if you saw you'd be pleased,
But for goodness sake don't say I told you;
They have the latest and handsomest goods in the town,
That's why the clothiers wear such a frown;
Be sure and buy here as their prices are down,
But for goodness sake don't say I told you.

KOHN & STEINBACH,
SUCCESSORS TO
JUDGE THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
Cor. First & Morrison Sts.

SALT! SALT! SALT!
600 TONS
Al Carmen Island Salt
For sale in lots to suit. Apply to
McCORMICK & FIGG,
No. 30 Ash St. 7mlm

Notice to the Public.
PARTIES HAVING VALUABLES PLEDGED with Uncle Myers are informed that everything is safe, and they can redeem or renew them by calling at 78 First street, corner of Oak, where he can be found until further notice.

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc., quickly cured by the use of

A Clothing Slaughter!
We have cut our prices right and left.
A. ROBERTS.
FIRST AND ALDER STS.
ALL SUMMER GOODS MARKED DOWN TO BED-ROCK PRICES.

REVOLUTION
—IN—
NEW!
We will open and offer for sale on MONDAY, June 2,
160 PIECES
Latest and exclusive designs, at
12 1-2 CENTS A YARD,
Regular Price, 20c to 25c; also
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW SEERSUCKERS
NEW CHAMBRAYS.
NEW SCOTCH ZEPHYRS,
NEW SATEENS, Etc.
All at our Popular Prices.
It is admitted by one and all that the Low Prices at which we offer our goods, together with the Variety and Freshness of the stock, are advantages no other firm can offer, and which purchasers cannot overlook.
Lipman Wolfe & Co.
Samples sent on application. Country orders, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Goods sent to all parts C. O. D. or on receipt of Postoffice Order, thereby giving ladies in the country equal advantages with residents in this city.
N. B.—From date until further notice our store will be open evenings until 8 o'clock.

Established 1860.
WALTER BROS.
No. 85 First St., Union Block.
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of
CARPETS,
The best assortment in either of the above lines in the city. Prices the very lowest.
WALTER BROS., 85 First st.

TOOLS for Carpenters, Architects, Builders, Machinists, etc.
OSBORN & ALEXANDER,
628 Market st., San Francisco.
Mechanics' Tools, Hardware and Machinery.
Catalogues of all our goods sent free on application.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye and Ear, 139 First st.

GENERAL LAND AGENCY,
VICTORIA, B. C.,
SHANNON & CO.,
Dealers in Victoria City Real Estate, Agricultural, Coal and Timber Lands in British Columbia and the Puget Sound Basin, Washington Territory.
Choice Lots at special rates, if improved, in Shannon's Addition to Spokane Falls, W. T.
Office: Cor. Government and Bastion sts., (up stairs.) P. O. Box 384,
VICTORIA, B. C.
E. A. SHANNON, formerly with "The Oregonian."

Coeur d'Alene Gold Fields.
THE ONLY PRACTICABLE ROUTE AND grade from Thompson Falls (on N. P. R. R., on old Hudson Bay, Indian Mission and mail trail, 1120 feet lower than any pass in the range), to Eagle City, 33 miles passing through all existing camps, up Prospect creek, N. E. side summit, and down Pritchard creek S. W. side, and positively the only horse trail through, is now open to the public.
The largest outfitting establishments on the N. P. R. R. are at Thompson Falls, from which pack and saddle trains leave daily; Stage Line commenced May 20.
The "Dream" mine is cleaning up $165 each man per day; the "Widow," "Mountain Boy," "Ivra," "Flynn," "Richards," "Prospect" and others $40 to $70 per man. The "Mother," "Gold Back," "Paymaster," "New Comstock," and other quartz mines are yielding ore assaying from $80 to $3,600 per ton. Prospect Creek, on which is located about 100 claims, empties into Clark fork of the Columbia river at Thompson Falls, the most picturesque and beautiful town on the N. P. R. R., two months old, 800 population—an attractive objective point for tourists, speculators and real estate dealers. Rich discoveries are made in this vicinity daily, as snow disappears. 23mlt

Established 1851.
Hodge, Davis & Co.
Importing
Wholesale Druggists
Agents for Leading Proprietary Medicines, Fluid Extracts, Pills, Etc., Etc.
Nos. 92 and 94 Front Street
Cor. Stark
Portland, Oregon.

Optical and Mathematical Instruments,
Wholesale and Retail.
Only establishment of its kind north of San Francisco
OPTICAL INSTITUTE
FRED KNEELAND
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN
28 Morrison st., Portland, Or.
Eyes of patients carefully measured. Lenses ground to order. Repairing done. 7lm

NOTICE.
IRA F. POWERS, whose second-hand store was consumed on May 28th, will reopen at once on Second st., near Morrison, with an entrance on Morrison, and will continue to buy second-hand goods at the highest price and sell as reasonable as any. 3mlf

JOHN A. CHILD. 1860–1884. WALTER A. GRADON.
JOHN A. CHILD & CO.,
DRUGGISTS,
DEALERS IN
Fine Chemicals, Perfumery,
TOILET ARTICLES, SPONGES,
SOAPS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
101 Second Street, corner Morrison.
Portland, Oregon.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

OREGON
ELECTRICAL WORKS.
Julius Dilg, on the first of May, took the entire charge of the Oregon Electrical Works at No. 184 Fourth street, between Morrison and Yamhill. M. Dilg has had experience of years in this line of business, and is the city electrician.
Spectacles, Eye Glasses, and optical goods of every description.
Patent models and experimental machinery a specialty. ml2mlf

WILLIAM BECK & SON,
Importers and Dealers in
FISHING
TACKLE,
Guns, Revolvers,
Hammocks, Croquet Games, Indian Clubs, Base Balls and Bats, Boxing Gloves.
165 AND 167 SECOND ST.

PACIFIC
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Corner Front and Salmon sts.
H. S. QUINTON..............Proprietor.
Horses boarded by the day, week or month. These stables are centrally located and are large and airy. Splendid accommodations for boarding horses and best of care given them. 5mlmo

THE KICKER CIGAR!
A STAUNCH FRIEND.
Ask your dealer for them.
Wilzinski Bros. & Co.,
Manufacturers.
Cor. Front and Alder sts. Portland, Or.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
On and after the 17th of May the PIONEER BAKERY will occupy new quarters, No. 202 FIRST ST., near Main.
16mlmt J. TAMMEY, Prop'r.

GO TO
F. RICKET & BROS.,
Corner Third and Washington,
For FRESH COFFEE, SPICES AND TEAS.
We keep only pure goods. Vegetables fresh every steamer. Country orders promptly filled. 15mlmt

For your ice cream, winter ice and confectionery, go to Sam. L. Barry, 61 Yamhill st.

Treat. The report was adopted without debate.

Senator Platte reported in the matter of the contest in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania district, putting upon the roll Mayes and Flynn. Adopted without debate.

With respect to the contest in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania district, the committee recommended that neither Sayres nor Weaver be placed on the rolls. This would leave Mr. Wait as the only delegate

man, ... Field, Morrison, McDonald or Carlisle it is for the convention to determine."

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Neil Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Tell your Druggist you want ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and do not take others made to sell on the reputation of the genuine article.

Wanted—A man who doesn't know who will be the president al nominee. A modest, retiring man, willing to work for his board, ... can obtain a permanent situation by addressing S. J. T., Gramercy Park, New York.

The dinner bell is ringing. We have pie to-day, so no more at present. "TOM."

Ten tramps, committed and locked in Mattoon, Illinois, under the vagrancy act were given a choice between bread and water diet or square meals with work in the chain gang until their fines are paid. They chose the latter.

following named quantities of food on a wager: Three beefsteaks, three cans of oysters, two cans of peaches, two cans of sardines, five biscuits, ten crackers, four potatoes, a dish of hominy, a plate of cakes, four cups of coffee and a glass of water. Time, thirty-two minutes. Before eating the above he ... of a hearty supper.

that there is no evidence of ... on the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing ERIE MEDICAL CO., P. O. Box 513, Buffalo, N. Y.—Toledo Evening Bee.

THE PREACHER.

I sadly watched the pulpit stair—
I sought in vain for any trace
Of winter in the raven hair,
Or in the calm yet quiet face.

No veteran in the ranks was he;
Age had not dimmed his youthful fire,
Nor sudden popularity
Turned from its goal his first desire.

I listened to the words he spoke
Of charity and peace and love,
And all my tired heart awoke
To meet the message from above.

He uttered truths his soul had tried,
He spoke no bookish words of men;
The faith he held was large and wide—
A creed of life and not of pen.

He had no scorn for wealth or fame,
He loved the noble gifts of earth,
But best of all he held a name
For helpfulness and honest worth.

With keen [illegible] he his manly heart
From petty [illegible] recoiled,
But gently he bore his part
With those who wept and with those who toiled.

He hurled no angry words at men
Who found small comfort in the creeds;
He had no looks of scorn for them
Whose faith consists in earnest deeds.

I care not for the preacher's art,
For polished shafts of rhetoric,
For words that leave the heart
Hungry for faith, for heaven sick.

I care not that the preacher's creed
Be molded on some [illegible] plan;
I care that he shall feel the need
That binds him to his fellow man.

I care that he has faced alone
The winds from [illegible] of doubt that blow,
For then I know his faith has grown
Into the deeper soil below.

That he shall show his willing mind,
Bound in no shrouds of priestly lore,
But keeping still for all mankind,
A hopeful faith forevermore.

And so I listened as the words
Came winging from the heart within,
More cheering than the song of birds
That greets us ere the day begin.

And many a wounded heart that day
Found healing in the house of God,
And many a sweet life giving ray
Fell on the dull impassive sod.

And many an honest child of doubt,
With soul attached to [illegible] cords,
And by the faithful driven out
Found comfort in the preacher's words.

—*A* [illegible] *Wentworth Eaton in the Current.*

A POET'S LAST LOVE.

It was towards the end of Heine's sufferings when he was introduced to a lady who was to awaken once more and to absorb for the rest of his days what passionate feeling still remained to him. The acquaintance was entirely casual. Returning from Vienna to Paris the lady had been asked to take some music written to one of his songs by an admirer to the poet and was on the point of leaving his house when from an inner room she heard a violent ring of the bell and soon afterwards an eager voice asking the servant to let the visitor enter. This she accordingly did and found, in a room bare of all ornament or comfort, lying on a couch propped up with pillows a suffering half-blind man, in whom she immediately recognized the great poet so dear to her by his works. "I always like," he said, "to talk to any one who comes from *la bas*—from Germany." In this manner commenced one of the most curious love affairs on record, for no other word can be applied to a relation between the dying poet and the attractive and fashionable lady which, although devoid of the faintest trace of sensualism, bore every trace of the most violent passion. Students of Heine's later work are familiar with the name of La Mouche, given to the lady from a design on her signet ring. But of her identity little was known hitherto to the general reader. The poet's letters to her were given to the world long after his death, but hers were withheld and are said to have been destroyed. Strodtmann and Alfred Meissner, Heine's chief biographers, mention neither her name nor her nationality, although Meissner knew her intimately.

At last, twenty-seven years after the poet's death, La Mouche has broken her silence and revealed her identity as Camille Selden, the authoress of the little volume which has given rise to the present notice. A small portion of it was published some time ago in the *Revue Nationale*, but far the greater part is new and highly interesting to the psychological as well as to the literary student. With the exception, perhaps, of Keats's letters to Fanny Brawne, we know of no correspondence inspired by a passion more intense than the series of *billets doux* which Heine sent to his friend from day to day. They were scrawled in pencil on large sheets of ruled paper while the left hand of the writer held up the lid of the right eye to prevent it from dropping. [illegible] with flashes of the brightest humor and of delicate fancy. Still more frequently the tongue [illegible] tender [illegible] "I am very miserable. I have coughed for four and twenty hours incessantly, therefore to-day a headache, which is likely to last over to-morrow, and I must ask my sweetest to come to me on Friday instead of to-morrow (Thursday). Until then I must famish. My Sorinski (his secretary) declares himself too unwell to appear for the whole week. What an accumulation of discomforts. I am nearly going mad through anger, pain and impatience. I shall accuse le bon Dieu, who treats me so cruelly, to the society for the protection of animals. I count on Friday, and in the mean time kiss in my thoughts the little *pattes de mouche*. Ever madly, H. Heine." Another letter, dated January, 1856, a little over a month before his death, was accompanied by a box of chocolate drops. "I know," he explains, "it will not please you much if I thus fulfil a conventional duty, but in view of our surroundings it is better not to let them suspect us of mutual want of esteem by neglecting little attentions of this kind. For my part I love you so much that I should not want to esteem you at all." The letter is signed "Nabuchodonosor II, formerly at[tached] to his Prussian majesty, at present [illegible] flower worshipper." The last letter he ever addressed to his friend was written about a fortnight afterward and runs:

"Dearest Friend—I am still worried by my headache so that I shall not be able to see my dearest until the day after to-morrow. How very sad. I am so ill! My brain is full of sorrow. (This sentence is in English in the original.) There never was a poet more miserable than in the midst of good fortune which seems to mock him. Farewell.—H."

A month afterward he had ceased to live. By an unfortunate coincidence Camille Selden was not allowed to witness his last hours, or to hear him say to a devout friend, with a smile on his dying lips, "Soyez tranquille. Dieu me pardonnera, c'est son metier." Their last interview was sad in the extreme. The lady had not seen him for some days, being confined to her room by a severe cold. Heine was always impatient of waiting. "You cannot tell," he said, "what the word waiting means to Prometheus chained to his rock"—a sentiment further expanded in one of his poems. On this occasion also he received her with a peevish "Enfin te voila."

"The injustice of his reproach went straight to my heart. The impossibility of entering into an explanation with a sufferer and of making him understand that in quitting my bed to come to him I had made a great effort put me to the torture. Suddenly, in spite of the dark shadow which hid my face, he seemed to divine my grief. He called me to him and made me sit on the edge of his couch. The tears which trickled down my pale face seemed to move him deeply. 'Take your hat off so that I may see you,' he said. And with a gentle movement he touched the knot of the ribbons which fastened it. In a moment I threw back my hat and fell on my knees by the side of his bed. Was it the bitter remembrance of past grief or the presentiment of future sorrow? I tried in vain to stifle the sobs which threatened to choke me, and I felt smitten down by the violence of my emotions. We said nothing, but he silently laid his hand on my head as if in blessing. When I was already on the stairs I heard him call out with his clear, vibrating anxious voice: *A demain, entend tu, ne manque pas!*"

On the morrow the cold had returned with renewed violence, and when the lady called again after a few days delay on Sunday, February 17, 1856, she found a corpse to whose features death had given the calm majesty of a Greek statue.

Of Heine's personal appearance in the last stage of his illness the lady says: "Il paraissait encore jeune, bien qu'il fut loin de l'etre et il avait du etre beau. Imaginez le sourire de Mephistopheles passant sur la figure du Christ, un Christ [illegible] calice." Curiously enough the same impression is recorded in almost the same words by another witness, also a lady. The Lady Duff Gordon, who had known the poet when she was a child and inspired him with the charming lyric, "Wenn ich an deinem Hause des Morgen vorübergeh," and who again visited him in his last days, giving the following description of him in an interesting letter addressed to Lord Houghton:

"He lay on a pile of mattresses, his body wasted so that it seemed no bigger than a child under the sheet which covered him, the eyes closed and the face altogether like the most painful Ecce Homo ever painted by some old German painter."

When Lucy Duff Gordon goes on to say that his face seemed to have gained a certain beauty from pain and suffering she scarcely does justice to the original. In mid life Heine was inclined to corpulence; when disease had wasted his body the grand features of his face stood forth and his expression gained a strange spiritual beauty which once seen was not easily forgotten. His character is painted by our author in the most amiable light. His bitterness and sarcastic sayings were only the rind; tenderness and depth of feeling were the kernel of his being. He was the best of husbands, the tenderest of sons, and sometimes in an agony of suffering tried to dictate amusing letters to his aged mother at Hamburg to hide from her his real state of health. No depraved nature she further argues could have simulated so pure a feeling as pervades the song:

A flower thou resemblest,
So pure, so fair to see;
I gaze on thee, and sadness
Gently comes over me.
My hands I would lay on thy forehead,
Asking in silent prayer
That God may forever keep thee
So sweet, so pure so fair.

For a specimen of true passion the lady might have quoted the beautiful poem "The Elect[ively] Affianced," addressed to herself, in which occur the lines:

'Tis thou, ah me! 'tis only thou!
Whom I have loved, I know it now.
The fatal hour of recognition
Strikes our eternal sad partition!

Or that marvelous allegory also written for the Mouche, in which the poet lays bare the discrepancy in his nature between the two elements of Hellenism and Judaism, between the love of the physically beautiful and the spiritual self abnegation of the soul.—*London Times.*

A DUPED PROFESSOR.

He Buys a Badly Salted Mine in the Black Hills.

Black Hills Letter in New York Sun.

A. F. Jones (but that is not his real name), professor of geology, came to the Hills in the interest of a company of capitalists to purchase a mine for the purpose of putting it on the market in the East. He went about from one claim to another getting "prospects." He was "salted" for several times, but each time made off with the salt and turned the play on the players. He remarked that he was too wide awake to be taken in by the salting process, and hinted that the weather would be remarkable for its Arctic severity when a miner got the better of him. The boys whom the professor had done out of several ounces of salt dust were wroth over the turn matters had taken, and began casting about for means of revenge. Away up the gulch is an old deposit claim called the Bald Eagle mine. It really bears a name which was celebrated. It was worked by three old timers and had panned out quite a pile. But now it was played out, and not a particle of color was to be seen. The men who worked it knew they had taken all the pay out of the claim and were anxious to sell. The professor paid the Bald Eagle a visit. They had heard of him. He wanted a prospect. It was evening. A couple of blasts had just been put off, and the tunnel was full of smoke. He would have to wait until morning. That night the proprietors of the Bald Eagle held a consultation in their cabin. The professor was to be salted if it was up to snuff. To salt in the usual style they knew would fail. In one corner of the cabin were a number of fine specimens from the Cheyenne, De Smet, Hidden Treasure, Reno and Ella mines. These were brought out and pounded up, and the result showed a quantity of coarse gold dust. This was emptied into a pouch carried by one of the miners and mixed up with scraps of tobacco. Next morning the professor was on the ground, and going into the tunnel scraped up a panful of dirt and loose rock. The process of panning is rather disagreeable, and, as had been expected, the fastidious professor asked one of the proprietors to pan for him. The man of the tobacco pouch volunteered. As he stepped into the water he crammed a handful of the prepared tobacco in his mouth. As he worked it about under water he ejected a flood of tobacco juice directly over the pan, and to cover it began humming:

Bedded in the water
With the mud up to my knees
And bugs as big as billy goats
A dab in with the fleas

And snatches of other favorite mining songs, ending by dropping his quid in the water. When the pan was handed up for inspection the professor regarded the prospect with ill concealed delight. He went to the tunnel for another pan of dirt; the miner in the water took a fresh chew, winked encouragingly at his pards, and when the professor returned was bawling "Salmon river!" at the top of his voice, while the hills sent him back an echo in the chorus.

Pan after pan of dirt was brought out and washed, the man in the water refreshing himself with a fresh quid of tobacco at each panful, and at the end of an hour or two the professor declared himself satisfied with the result. The owners of the Bald Eagle were satisfied, too.

A bond for $3000 for thirty days on the Bald Eagle mine was executed on the spot. At the end of that time the three sharps were on their way to Deadwood with checks in their clothes for $1000 each on the bank there. The professor was so sure that he had hold of the right thing that he didn't let his company in, but made it a sort of a side transaction, paying for it from his private account.

Swinburne on Matthew Arnold.

Nineteenth Century.

The fact is—and this is a fact which for some time past has been growing only too painful to some of Mr. Arnold's most cordial and earliest admirers—that to him, in spite of all Wordsworth's guidance, years have brought the philosophic mind. Like Philip van Artevelde, he was "very philosophic in his youth"—I will not add, with Sir Henry Taylor's self contemplative hero—"and twilight of philosophy." It is now just thirty years since he began to rebuke his generation for its irregularity and waywardness and undisciplined bewilderment of taste. Eccentricity, whimsicality, caprice, the mood of mind in which a man would rather say a new thing that is not true than a true thing that is not new—such were the subjects of his fervent and frequent remonstrance, and such are now in more instances than one the dominant notes of the distinctive qualities of his literary criticism. At all events, at all hazards, at any price, he is bent upon startling the reader with some vehement and wayward affirmation of his insurgent and rebellious originality. Because his countrymen accept Shakespeare, Milton and Shelley as poets of the first order, he is impelled to insist that an Athenian—that a countryman of Aeschylus—would have been simply disgusted or tired by Hamlet, Othello or King Lear; to present for the respectful consideration of Englishmen the shallow, narrow, captious, pointless and irrelevant animadversions of M. Scherer upon Paradise Lost—remarks in which if there are barely some grains of truth and reason they are as stale and rancid as the critic's general conclusion is untenable and worthless; and to write himself down an eccentric too rampant and extravagant in his dogmatism for the atmosphere of [illegible], by advancing an opinion that the first of English lyric poets deserves remembrance chiefly as a writer of occasional prose. Let me have leave as a loyal and lifelong admirer of Mr. Arnold to remark that no critical reputation can possibly survive much more of this sort of thing; that it is annually becoming more and more difficult for the most devoted and sincere good will to regard him as a serious judge or authority on questions of literature, or to answer those who think it impossible for him to be considered by steady going and rational students as other than the most brilliant and the most harebrained of all eccentric dealers in self willed and intemperate paradox; and that surely no scholar, and still more surely no poet, can regard with equanimity such a risk of being confounded with the Carlyles and Emersons of his day as must inevitably be incurred by a writer whose estimate of Shelley is such as hitherto has found utterance from Craigenputtock or from Bedlam, from Concord or from Earlswood.

No Effect.

Wall Street News.

A New York grain speculator who was in Chicago the other day happened to meet with a Dakota man at the hotel and naturally enough inquired:

"How are things looking in the far west?"

"Fine, sir, very fine."

"But this cold wave has probably had its effect upon your wheat fields?"

"Not a bit, sir. When a wheat field has from three to six feet of snow holding it down, a three cent April wave won't make a single splinter fly."

DECISION ON TAX DEED.

Circuit Court, District of Oregon.

Mary Kelly vs. George Herrall, executor of Jacob Fisher. No. 977. Action to recover possession of real property.

(1) TAX DEED—EFFECT OF AS EVIDENCE. Notwithstanding the act of 1865 (Or. laws § 90) making a tax deed conclusive evidence of the regularity and validity of the prior proceedings, in an action by the owner of the property to recover the possession from the grantee in such deed or his assignee, it may be shown that no warrant issued for the collection of the tax levied on the property or that there was no sale thereon on that account.

(2) WARRANT FOR THE COLLECTION OF A DELINQUENT TAX. A warrant for the collection of a delinquent tax was received by the sheriff on May 5th, and on Friday, July 6th, 62 days thereafter he sold the same. *Held*, That that the warrant was dead and the sale void, and that the sale could not be made after the return day of the writ, which was either the first Monday in July or the sixtieth day after its receipt by the sheriff, and possibly 30 days in addition, in case a prior appointed sale was postponed to some day within that period for sufficient cause with the approval of the county court.

(3) ASSESSMENT ROLL—DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY THEREIN. In 1876 there was only one place in Multnomah county laid out and recorded as the Portland Homestead, containing a lot 3 in block B, of which Mary Kelly was the owner; the assessor entered the same on the assessment roll for taxation in her name and described it as "lot 3 in block B Port H'stead Ass," and valued it for taxation at $100. *Held*, that the description was sufficiently certain.

(4) REVENUE LAWS—CONSTRUCTION OF. Laws for raising revenue for the support of the state are remedial in their character, and proceedings taken under them for the purpose of ascertaining the amount a citizen ought to contribute to the common weal ought not to be considered as taken in invitum or hostile to him or his interests, but rather as proceedings in his behalf, in which it is his duty to co-operate with the state so as to enable it to reach a correct and just result.

DEADY, J.

This action is brought by the plaintiff, a citizen of the state of California, to recover the possession of lot 3 in block B in Portland Homestead.

It was commenced against Jacob Fisher, a citizen of Oregon. After the cause was at issue Fisher died, and on February 22, 1884, his death was suggested to the court and supported by the affidavit of the plaintiff's attorney, whereupon the action on motion of the latter was continued against the executor of the deceased, George Herrall.

This is according to the practice prescribed in such cases by the Oregon code of civil procedure (§ 37), but it is doubtful if the personal representative of a deceased defendant can be made a party to an action in this court in place of the latter on the application of the plaintiff, other wise than by a scire facias issued twenty days beforehand, as provided in § 955 of the R. S.

But as the executor has since voluntarily appeared in the action and by his counsel stipulated that the cause may be tried by the court without a jury upon the facts therein stated, in addition to those admitted by the pleadings, I suppose he is properly before the court as the defendant in the case, and that judgment may be given for or against him with the same effect as if he had been brought into the case by scire facias. See Hatch v. Eustis, 1 Gal. 160; Barker v. Ladd, 3 Saw. 44.

It appears from the admissions in the pleadings and the stipulations of the parties that in 1876 and prior thereto the plaintiff was the owner in fee of lot 3 in block B in Portland Homestead, in the county of Multnomah and state of Oregon, according to the recorded plat thereof, and that in said year the assessor of said county entered on the assessment roll thereof for taxation in the name and as the property of the plaintiff "lot 3 in block B Port Holstd Ass," and valued the same thereon for such purpose at $100, upon which valuation a tax was afterwards levied by the proper county court for state, county and school purposes of $1 50.

The tax so levied upon said property not being paid nor collected as provided by law, the same was returned by the sheriff before the first Monday in April 1877 as delinquent, and thereafter entered by the county clerk on the list of unpaid taxes and charged to Mary Kelly, together with a description of the property as "lot 3 in block B P. H. Assn," which list was, on May 5, 1877, delivered to the sheriff with a warrant attached thereto dated May 5, 1877, "for the collection of the taxes therein mentioned and described;" who not being able to find any personal property belonging to the delinquent, thereupon duly levied on the real property described in said list as follows: "Kelly Mary, Portland H Assn l 3 b ck B, tax $1 50," and duly advertised the same for sale at the court house door on July 6, 1877, by the description last aforesaid, and then and there sold the same [illegible] to said Fisher, he being the highest bidder therefor, for the amount of said tax $1 50, and $2 90 costs—in all $4 40—and gave him a certificate thereof accordingly.

On July 12, 1880, the time for redemption having expired without any application being made therefor, the sheriff executed a deed to the purchaser in pursuance of said sale for the following described property: "Lot 3 in block B in the Portland Homestead Association, in Multnomah county, State of Oregon," who thereupon went into possession of the same and continued [illegible] until his death, on January [illegible], 1884, leaving a will in which George Herrall was named as executor, and to whom letters testamentary were afterwards issued thereon by the proper county court.

It also appears from said stipulation that if evidence is admissible to show the meaning of the abbreviation "Port H'stead Ass" as it appears in said assessment roll, it means "Portland Homestead Association."

Formerly a party claiming under a tax deed was held to strict proof of the legality and regularity of every step in the prior proceeding, from the listing of the property down to and including the sale. The application of the conservative maxim—Omnia rite praesumuntur—was not allowed, and it was assumed that nothing was done or rightly done until the contrary was shown. Owing probably to the great disparity between the real value of the property in many cases, as in this, and the amount paid for it by the purchaser at the tax sale, the courts were astute to find some flaw in the proceeding on account of which they might hold the deed invalid, and thus prevent what might be considered as a forfeiture of the property.

In this state of the law, taken in connection with the fact that the process of the assessment and collection of taxes is generally in the hands of inexperienced and untrained persons selected by popular election for short periods, it is not surprising that the sale of property for the non payment of taxes has usually been regarded as a mere adventure [illegible] which at most could only involve the delinquent owner in a lawsuit with the purchaser, in which the latter was just sure to come out second best.

In Blackwell on Tax Titles it is said that out of 1000 titles that had found their way into the appellate courts (1869) not twenty of them had proved legal and regular according to this severe test.

The duty of the owner to return his property for taxation, and to assist and co-operate with the state in ascertaining the amount that he ought to contribute to the public revenue, seems to have been overlooked, and the proceeding regarded and treated as a hostile if not a predatory one on the part of the state against the citizen, to which the latter was justifiable in getting off as cheaply as possible, or lying by and allowing his property to be sold for taxes and then avoiding the effect of the sale and escaping the payment of the tax altogether by showing some defect or irregularity in the proceeding that in a like transaction between man and man would be regarded as trifling and immaterial. Blackwell on Tax Titles, 125.

But the difficulty, not to say injustice, of raising revenues by a system which in effect only reaches the diligent and conscientious citizen, in time attracted public attention to the necessity, if not propriety, of treating the proceeding for raising the public revenue as a proceeding founded on remedial legislation and designed to promote the public good, as a proceeding in which it is the duty of the citizen to co-operate with the state at least up to the point of ascertaining what is due from him, and which in common with other public proceedings is to have the benefit of the presumption declared in the Oregon code of civil procedure (§ 766, Sub. 15), "That official duty has been regularly performed."

In Cooley on Taxation, the learned author (383 n.) suggests that too much importance has been attached to this idea that the proceeding for the assessment and levy of a tax is "hostile" to the taxpayer, and adds the following judicious and sensible

Upon this construction of the statute the deed must be considered as only prima facie evidence that the prior proceedings were duly had and done, at least in these four particulars, namely: (1) the assessment of the property; (2) the levy of the tax thereon; (3) the issue of a warrant for the non payment of the same; and (4) the sale of the property thereon. As to these facts the deed is not conclusive, and the contrary may be shown, and its invalidity thereby established.

By the fourteenth amendment, the state is forbidden "to deprive any person of property without due process of law." And to make a tax deed conclusive evidence that the property which it purports to convey was assessed for taxation, that a tax was levied thereon and the same was sold upon a warrant issued for that purpose for the non payment of such tax, when in fact there was neither an assessment, levy, warrant nor sale, or only any one of them, is in my judgment such deprivation. If it is not, then a simple act of the legislature declaring that the farm of A. is henceforth the farm of B., for no other or better reason than its sovereign pleasure, is "due process of law," and the prohibition is nugatory in regard to the very authority it was intended to control.

An assessment to Mary Kelly of lot 3 in block B in Salem Homestead is not an assessment of such lot in Portland Homestead, and therefore a tax levied upon the former is not a tax levied upon the latter, and the proceeding will not support a sale of the latter for the non payment of such tax. This is self evident. But between a case of clear mistake as to the description of the property and a perfectly accurate one, there are many cases of imperfect, ambiguous descriptions in which it is difficult to decide whether the description is sufficient or not.

In Cooley on Taxation (282) it is said that in listing land for taxation "it must be described with particularity sufficient to afford the owner the means of identification, and not to mislead him;" and that "a description that would be sufficient in a conveyance between individuals would generally be sufficient here."

Of course the abbreviation "Port" does not necessarily signify "Portland." Indeed, it may be admitted that abstracted from its surroundings it is as likely as not to stand for something else. But the letters "Hom'd" come so near representing the word "Homestead," both to the eye and ear, that it may well be regarded as a case of misspelling by the omission of the intermediate or obscure letters rather than an abbreviation.

The description may then be read to begin with as "Port Homestead." And now take into consideration the fact that there is a Portland Homestead in this county, and only one, and that in the year 1876 Mary Kelly owned lot 3 in block B therein, which was then liable to assessment and taxation, and it is apparent that "Portland Homestead" was meant and understood by the description used. Had the plaintiff examined the assessment roll it is difficult to see how she could have been misled by this description or failed to learn from it that her lot 3 in block B in Portland Homestead was assessed for taxation.

The false addition "Ass" may be rejected from the description of the place. It is evidently an abbreviation of "Association," and its insertion in the description apparently arose from the fact that the name of the proprietor of the property includes the name of the Homestead and is so far identical with it. The property could not be situated in the Association—the collection of persons or legal entity that laid out and named the town. The manifest falsity of this particular in the description, and the sufficiency of that which remains to indicate the location of the lot, brings the case within the operation of the maxim "Falsa demonstratio non nocet—a mere false description does not make an instrument inoperative." Broom's Leg. Max. 631; see also 1 Greenl. Ev. § 301.

My conclusion upon this point is that the proof furnished by the sheriff's deed of the assessment of the property and the levy of the tax thereon is not overcome by the introduction of the assessment roll. On the contrary, both these facts are sufficiently shown by the entries thereon. See [illegible] v. Blake, 13 Wis. 419.

The legality of the sale is questioned by the plaintiff on the ground that it was not made during the life of the warrant, but after the return day thereof.

By § 82 (Or. Laws, 766) a warrant for the collection of a delinquent tax is made equivalent to an execution, except as in chapter 57 [illegible] of the Code of Civil [Procedure] an execution against property is made returnable within sixty days after its receipt by the sheriff; but by § 290 the same it is provided that the sheriff may, for want of purchasers or other sufficient cause, postpone a sale with the consent of the plaintiff in the execution, not exceeding thirty days beyond the day at which the writ is made returnable.

It appears from the sheriff's return in this case that he received the warrant on May 5 and made the sale thereon 62 days thereafter, on July 6. The return does not state distinctly when the levy was made, but it is clear that it was made during the life of the writ. [illegible] a notice of the sale thereof for four weeks before the same took place.

At common law, when an officer has entered upon the execution of a writ, as by making a levy therewith before the return day thereof, he may sell the property thus levied on at any time thereafter. Wheaton v. Sexton, 4 Wheat. 504; Remington v. Linthicum, 14 Pet. 92; Freeman on Ex. § 106. But it is possible that this power is limited in this state by said § 290, the effect of which is in my judgment to confine a sale on execution to be made within the life of the writ, or at most within 30 days after the return day thereof. And this postponement for 30 days can only be made with the consent of the plaintiff indorsed on the writ and for a cause thereon stated. Whether this provision concerning the postponement of a sale and requiring the consent of the plaintiff to authorize it, is applicable to a warrant for the collection of a delinquent tax may be doubted. But if it is, the county, as represented by the county court, ought to be considered the plaintiff in the writ and give the consent to the postponement. But such postponement can only take place after a day appointed for the sale within the life of the writ, and for a cause then ascertained to exist by the officer, which fact ought to be stated in his return. In this case the return does not show that the case was postponed to July 6, but that it was appointed and advertised for that day in the first instance, so that there is no doubt that the sale was made after the life of the warrant and not upon an adjournment from an earlier day within such life as required by said § 290 in case of an execution.

And by § 81 (Or. Laws, 766) it is provided that within ten days after the first Monday in April the county clerk shall make and deliver to the sheriff a true and correct list of the taxes returned unpaid, and a correct description of the land or town lots on which the same are made, and on which said taxes are charged, * * * with a warrant attached thereto commanding him to collect the sum out of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, and if none be found, then to levy upon the real property as set forth in said tax list, and to pay over the moneys so collected by the first Monday in July thereafter. In my judgment there is in this provision a necessary implication that the warrant for the collection of the tax is not only returnable by the first Monday in July, with the money made thereon, but that it must be executed before that time by the sale of the property, if need be, or a levy thereon and an offer to sell the same at a time and place appointed for that purpose.

By the return it appears that the [illegible] day of sale—July 6—was a Friday, from which it is shown that the first Monday in July of that year occurred [illegible] and that the sale took place after the time prescribed for that purpose by this statute. So that whether [illegible] the warrant [illegible] the time within which a sale could be made in pursuance of its [commands].

comments: "The proceedings in the assessment of a tax are not in any proper sense hostile to the citizen. They are on the other hand proceedings necessary and indispensable to the determination of the exact share which each resident or property owner ought to take, and may and ought to be supposed desirous of taking in meeting the public necessity for revenue; proceedings which the willingness of the tax payer cannot dispense with, and which only become hostile when the duty to pay one's tax fails to be performed by payment. Then and then only do the steps taken by the government assume a compulsory form; until then the reasonable presumption is that the government and taxpayer will act together in harmony, and that the latter will meet his obligation to pay as soon as the former has performed its duty in determining the share to be paid."

In time the legislatures of many of the states interfered and relieved the purchaser at a tax sale from the intolerable burden of proving the regularity and legality of every step in the proceeding by making the tax deed *prima facie* evidence of the title of the purchaser and the regularity of all the prior proceedings.

In Pillow vs. Roberts, 13 How. 476, Mr. Justice Grier, in considering an Arkansas statute of this character, says: "The evil plainly intended to be remedied by this section (36th) of the act was the extreme difficulty and almost impossibility of proving that all the very numerous directions of the revenue law were fully complied with antecedent to the sale and conveyance by the collector. Experience has shown that when such conditions were enforced a purchaser of tax sales, who had paid his money to the government and expended his labor on the faith of such titles in improving the land, usually became the victim of his own credulity, and was evicted by the recusant owner or some shrewd speculator. The power of the legislature to make the deed of a public officer *prima facie* evidence of the regularity of the previous proceedings cannot be doubted. And the owner who neglects or refuses to pay his taxes or redeem his land has no right to complain of its injustice. If he had paid his taxes or redeemed his land, he is no doubt at liberty to prove it and thus annul the sale. If he has not, he has no right to complain if he suffers the legal consequence of his own neglect."

But this change in the law only shifted the burden of proof on to the party who contested the title of the purchaser, and any defect or irregularity in the proceeding could still easily be shown by such contestant from the public records or writings. On this account the statute did not furnish the protection to the purchaser that was expected, and therefore some of the states, for instance Iowa and Oregon, have gone farther in that direction and declared in effect that a tax deed shall be conclusive evidence of the title of the purchaser and the regularity of the prior proceedings, except in certain specified and essential particulars, concerning which it may still be controverted by evidence to the contrary and overthrown.

But Judge Cooley, in considering this subject (Cooley on Taxation 356), says that the authority of the legislature to pass such statutes has this plain limit—it cannot deprive one of his property by making his adversary's claim to it, whatever that claim may be, conclusive of its own validity. It cannot therefore make the tax deed conclusive evidence of the holder's title to the land. See also Cooley's Con. Lim. 368. And in McCready v. Sexton, 29 Iowa 356, the court held that a statute of that state making a tax deed conclusive evidence that all the prerequisites necessary to a valid sale so as to vest the title in the purchaser had been done is unconstitutional, so far as the essential prerequisites to the exercise of the taxing power is concerned, and that the following are of that character: The listing and assessing of the property, the levy of the tax thereon, the warrant to sell the same, and a sale thereon. This ruling has been adhered to in subsequent cases, and the result is that the statute is allowed to be only prima facie evidence that these essential prerequisites have been done, but as to all other steps in the proceeding, and even the *time* and *manner* of doing these, including the notice to sell, the deed is held to be conclusive. Martin v. Cole, 38 Iowa 141.

The act of December 18, 1865 (Or. Laws 767, § 90) provides that if land sold for taxes is not redeemed within two years from the date of the certificate of sale the purchaser or his assigns shall receive a deed therefor from the sheriff containing a description of the property sold, the amount bid, the year in which the tax was levied, a statement that the tax was unpaid at the time of the sale and that no redemption has since been made, which deed shall operate to convey a "legal and equitable title" in fee simple to the grantee therein, and upon the delivery thereof all the proceedings required or directed by law in relation to the levy, assessment and collection of the taxes and the sale of the property shall be presumed regular and had and done in accordance with law, and such deed shall be prima facie evidence of title in the grantee, and such presumption and such prima facie shall not be disputed or avoided except by proof of either (1) Fraud in the assessment or collection of the tax, (2) Payment of the tax before sale or redemption after the sale, (3) That the payment or redemption was prevented by the fraud of the purchaser, and (4) That the property was sold for tax for which the owner of the property was not liable, and that no part of the tax was levied or assessed upon the property sold.

The plaintiff contends that this tax deed is void for several reasons, most of which are in effect that the property was not sufficiently described in the assessment roll and the subsequent proceedings.

It is not claimed that there was any fraud in the assessment or collection of the tax, or that it was paid before the sale, or that the property was redeemed thereafter, or that such payment or redemption was prevented by the fraud of the purchaser, or that lot 3 in block B in Portland Homestead was not liable to assessment and taxation in 1876 as the property of the plaintiff.

The only ground then according to this act upon which the validity of this deed can be attacked for defects in the prior proceedings is apparently upon the [illegible] in the last clause of said section (§ 90) aforesaid—that no part of the tax was levied or assessed upon the property sold.

The terms levied and assessed are here used as convertible. But strictly speaking taxes are levied, not assessed. Under the law of this state the assessment, which consists of the listing and valuation of the property, is made by the assessor (Or. Laws 751 [illegible]), and upon this valuation the taxes are imposed or levied by the county court and extended on the roll by the clerk. Or. Laws 760, § 61.

The assessment of said lot was made by entering in the appropriate column in the assessment roll the name of the owner and a description of the property with its valuation, which "in case of a lot or block situated in any city, village or town, a plat of which is recorded, may consist of the number of such lot and block, with the name of the village or town in which the same is situated." Or. Laws 754, § 29.

In this case the assessment roll contains the name of the owner of the property in question, the number of the lot and block, the valuation of the same and the amount of the tax levied thereon, and the only question is whether the place or village in which it is situated (Portland Homestead) is sufficiently indicated by the abbreviation "Port Homstd Ass."

This statute has not been construed by the supreme court of the state. It does not go as far as the Iowa act by any means, but still it does undertake, among other things, to make the tax deed conclusive evidence of a warrant for the sale of the property and a sale thereon, two things which the Iowa court holds are essential to the validity of the tax deed, and of which it can only be made prima facie evidence. For the purpose of this case it will be assumed that the Oregon statute should be limited and restrained in its operation according to the rule laid down in the Iowa court.

of a levy under it, it to be considered an execution and subject to said § 290 of the code, or controlled by said § 81 of the tax law, it appears that the sale of this property was made after the time limited by law therefor.

It being assumed, as has been said, that the act of 1865 must be construed so as to allow the tax deed to be overcome by showing that there was no sale of the premises, the question arises whether a sale upon a warrant after the time within which it is required to be made is a valid sale. If a sale is actually made upon it in pursuance of the authority of a lawful warrant, no mere irregularity in the manner or time of making such sale can be shown to avoid the deed. On the contrary, it is conclusive evidence of the regularity of the sale in all such respects. For instance, it cannot be shown that the sale was without notice, or upon an insufficient notice, or that it was made elsewhere than at the court house door, or otherwise than between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock in the day, as prescribed by § 33 (Or. Laws 758). But where the sale is made without any authority in the officer for that purpose, as where there is no warrant for the collection of the tax, the fact may be shown to avoid the deed. And taking it for granted that the authority to sell under the warrant of May 5 was gone before July 6, then the sale in this case was essentially illegal and the deed made in pursuance thereof void.

There is also a question made in the case as to whether there ever was a warrant issued to collect the delinquent tax charged to Mary Kelly and levied upon this town lot. The warrant is attached to the "list" of unpaid taxes and only authorizes the collection of the tax levied on the lands or town lots described therein; and in the delinquent roll the only property which appears to have been assessed to Mary Kelly is lot 3 in block B in P. H. Assn. With our present knowledge of the subject it may be quite apparent that the letters "P. H." were intended to signify Portland Homestead, and doubtless they were so intended by the officer who wrote them. But reading them in the light of the proceeding alone, it is just as reasonable to infer that they stand for Pleasant Prospect or Plymouth Home or Hollow.

If any weight is to be given to the direction contained in § 81 aforesaid, to the effect that the list of unpaid taxes shall contain a "correct description" of the property on which they are levied, it seems that the place in which a town lot is situated ought to be more certainly designated than by the initial letter of its name. And in this connection consideration ought to be given to § 33 (Or. Laws, 755), in which it is declared that—"It shall be sufficient to describe land in all proceedings relative to assessing, advertising or selling the same for taxes, by initial letters, abbreviations and figures to designate the township, range, section or part of a section, and also the number of the lots and blocks."

From the character of this provision and the nature of the subject there arises, in my judgment, a strong implication that in describing lands for such purpose initial letters shall not be sufficient, otherwise or further than is here expressly permitted.

It is also objected to the warrant that it is illegal because it was not issued and delivered to the sheriff within ten days from the first Monday in April, as required by said § 81. But I think this is a matter of detail as to time or manner, that the deed does and may conclude inquiry about.

The description of the property in the deed is probably sufficient notwithstanding the addition of the false particular—"Association"—to the name of the place—"Portland Homestead"—in which the lot is situated. Without this word the designation of the place is correct, and in obedience to the maxim Falsa demonstratio non nocet it should be disregarded.

But even if this maxim is not applicable here, upon the ground, as some authorities hold, that the deed is not the voluntary conveyance of the owner of the lot, and therefore no intention can be imputed to him in the premises (Bosworth vs. Danzien, 25 Cal., 298), still the deed may be upheld on the maxim ut res magis valeat quam pereat—the spirit of which, it is said by Shafter, J., in Bosworth vs. Danzien, is that nothing should be destroyed merely for the sake of destruction. And acting upon this view of the question, the court in that case held that neither an assessment nor a tax deed is necessarily void because of a false call in the description of the land, unless it was sufficient probably to mislead the owner, and decided that a description in that case consisting partly of a line commencing at a certain point and running 200 feet east, was sufficient, although it contained the further contradictory words "along Corbett street," because it was manifestly impossible that a line laid in that direction would run along Corbett street. The false particular—"along Corbett street"—was, therefore, rejected sooner than that which was truly and well said or done should perish.

But on the ground already stated, that the sale of the lot was unauthorized and illegal, because it was made after the time limited by law, I must hold that the deed to Fisher is void.

The finding and judgment of the court will therefore be that the plaintiff is the owner in fee of the premises and entitled to the possession thereof, and that she recover the same with costs and expenses.

It may be thought that I have given this case more consideration than the amount at stake on it demands. But my excuse is, if any is needed, the importance of the questions involved in it, the uncertain and confused state of the law on the subject, and the further fact that I am required to construe and apply the revenue laws of the state touching questions that have not yet been passed on by its supreme court.

But while sitting in this Federal forum as a judge of the national government, I do not forget that the state is one of the pillars on which rests the fabric of that government, nor that I am a citizen of the former, and have as much interest in her well being and respect for her authority as any who may profess more in this respect.

Mr. H. B. Nicholas for the plaintiff.
Mr. Robert Byrne for the defendant.

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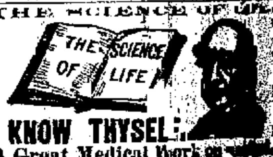

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A Midnight Call.—In wee sma' hours of Saturday ... Blank's front door bell ... The worthy citizen went ... door, where he found his ... in a troubled state of mind. ... he had that night been ... addition to his family; ... called in attendance ... immediate payment for ... Having no money in the ... called upon Mr. Blank to ... Michael immediately ... what he wanted, and, with profuse ... for calling at such an ... hour, departed. The next ... Mr. Blank's daughters, who ... the bell ring, asked who it ... so late, and they were ... the circumstances. "Poor ..." sympathetically exclaimed ... miss of twelve summers, ... didn't it?"

A Strange Dream.—On Fr... young woman of this city ... she saw a friend of hers ... important part of bride in a ... The phantom bride's dress ... portrayed on the mental ... dreamer as if she had seen ... waking eyes. The groom's ... equally distinct. Yet ... the dreamer met the ... and learned, for the first ... dream had pictured a fact. ... had been privately married on ... evening to a miner from ... Mexico, and she wore the ... The visionary had no ... to suppose that the wedding ... ever take place. Here is a ... mental physiologists to crack. ... News.

Finger Nails.—Most persons ... familiar with those troublesome ... of skin which loosen at the ... finger nails. It is caused by ... to the nail, which, growing ... drags the skin along with ... it until one end gives ... prevent this the skin should ... from the nails once a week, ... knife or scissors but with ... blunt, such as the end of an ... cutter. This is best done ... the fingers in warm water, ... the skin back gently and ... The white specks on the nail ... by scraping the nail with a ... point where it emergies from ... Hall's Journal of Health.

... America.—The Hudson ... soon be as picturesque as the ... baronial castles, turreted towers, ... mansions and splendid homes ... style of architectural beauty ... houses are rapidly studding ... It is there that New York ... live when they retire from ... the "common people" and ... leisure in luxurious enjoyment ... seclusion. Residences costing ... $200,000 are numerous, while ... one finds beautiful grounds, ... lawns, conservatories and ... Y. Tribune.

... Oleomargarine.—A waiter in a New York restaurant ... Any housekeeper can prove the ... her grocer or his butter by ... Pure butter melted produces a limpid, golden oil, and it ... butter flavor. Melt oleomargarine and the oil smells like tallow ... like tallow, and a scum rises ... surface. Butterine is a mixture ... butter and fats. Melt that and ... oil will rise to the top. Pour ... and you will find the fats at the ... whitish in color, and giving off ... able smell.

... Mince Pie.—Most people ... commit a dreadful heresy ... ordinary mince pie. Its usual ... at present time is round. ... ages ago to eat a round mince ... to stigmatize yourself as a ... heretic. The orthodox shape is ... It was doubtless meant to ... the cradle in Bethlehem, and ... further asserts that the strange ... which makes the mince represent ... and spice with which the ... in the legend filled the ... Pall Mall Gazette.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a warrant issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Multnomah, to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the goods and chattels of the delinquent taxpayers named on the delinquent tax-roll for said county for the year 1883, thereto attached, and if none be found, then upon the real property, as set forth and described in the said delinquent tax roll, or so much thereof as shall satisfy the amount of taxes charged thereon, together with costs and expenses, I have duly levied (having been unable to find any goods or chattels belonging to the respective delinquents hereinafter named) upon the following described pieces or parcels of land as set forth in said tax-roll, lying and being in said Multnomah county, State of Oregon, described and assessed as follows:

Abernathy R	7 80
Abrahmson, S M—Sec 3, 1 S, 1 E, 5 a	1 56
Alfreds, Alfred—Harr's to Couch, 1 5 blk 11	5 85
American Mtg Co of Scotland	180 90
Anderson, Henry—Sec 5, 1 S, 2 E, 2 a	6 24
Anderson, Rasmus—Sec 7, 1 S, 1 E, 40 a	3 90
Anderson, Andrew—Albina, Proeb sub, lot 7, b 10	1 17
Anton, John—Albina, lot 23, blk 2	1 56
Apperson, J D ex of J O Baranquo est	825 80
Annunson, Elbert—Mar To E P, lots 3 4 5, blk 4	2 34
Aspinwall, Mrs J N—Mtg sec 3, 1 N, 2 E, 10 a	15 60
Auer, F X—Sec 11, 1 S, 1 E, 5 a	18 72
Avery, V A—Sec 35, 1 N, 2 E, 60 a	3 90
Baker, Peter—Mtg sec 32, 1 N, 2 E	6 24
Bailey, J W—Mtg	15 60
Bailey, Jennie & S S—E P, W 25 ft E ½ lt 1 2 3 4, blk 42	2 34
Bachman, Jos—Car add, und ½ sub lo. 25, blk C	88 32
Barowitz, A—Carruth's add, lts 7 8, blk 42	24 18
Bartnolf, J H—Couch add, lot 4, blk 37	23 64
Barry, Charles—Sec 4, 1 N, 1 W, 50 a	3 12
Bayh, John—E P, Stp add, mtg, lts 1 2 7 8, blk 90	11 70
Bayer, J F—Sec 31, 1 S, 1 E, 80 a	4 68
Bayer & Stanch	14 82
Baylor, J H—E P, K? n add, lots 5 6, blk	1 56
Benchect, J J—E P, mtg, lots 1 2, blk 153; E P, mtg, W ½ lots 7 8, blk 153	11 70
Bell, Affles—E P, Ale add, lot 5, blk 177	2 73
Behrens, Augusta	4 68
Besser, Sarah—Caruthers add, lots 7 8, blk 7	22 76
Birdsall, K B—Alb, Proeb sub, mtg, lts 12 13, blk 1	6 24
Birdsall, Mrs—Alb, Proeb sub, lts 4 5, blk 1	3 12
Bissinger, Adolph—Sec 22, 1 N, 1 E, 160 a	9 36
Blancnet, F N—Port, lot 8, blk 56	27 30
Blacheley, Mrs W—Secs 12 13, 1 N, 1 E, 160 a	12 48
Bliss, J J—Couch add mtg, lots 2 3, blk 171	11 70
Bloom, Hannah—E P, Stor add all blk 1	18 77
Bodley, Rebecca—Sec 11, 1 S, 1 E, 3 1-6 a	11 70
Bollan, Edw—Couch lot 2, blk 78	7 02
Boyd, C L—Bellview, und ½ lot 6 7	1 56
Boyer, Virginia—E P, lot 2, blk 223	6 24
Brannon, J D—Sec 2, 1 S, 2 E, 160 a	6 24
Brady, Bryand—Sec 20, 21, 1 S, 1 E, 15 a	1 95
Bradley, C C—Couch add, lot 6, blk 40	11 70
Braly & McLaughlin	15 60
Brigham & Tufts—Port, S pt lot all blk 332	1 56
Brigham, Mary (heirs)—Sec 13 1 S, 1 E, 160 a	7 80
Bromleche, Thos—E P, Wheeler's mtg, all blk 72	21 00
Bronaugh, E C—E P, Car add, lots 7 8, blk 1	78
Brocklin, Peter—Mtg sec 20, 1 S, 2 E	6 24
Brooks, Mrs L K—Port mtg, 6½ lot 1, blk 22	35 10
Brown, E R—E P, Brown tot, all blk 7 & 8, St J to St Johns und ½ lots 1 to 14 in all blks 9 11 12 18, und ½ 550x100 ft in fr t of blk 4	31 51
Brown, E R & L D—E P, Brown tot lots 2 4 6 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 16, blk 1; lots 5 6, blk 2, lots 2 4, blk 6, lots 1 2, blk 5	10 15
Brown, Wm—Couch add, lt 1 2 4, blk 255, Wm add, lot 6 blk 6	12 00
Brown, J D—E P, Kar tcr, lots 6 0 1, blk 3	1 17
Brown, Wm—Couch mtg, lots 1 2, blk 257	15 60
Brown, J M—City Homstd, lots 5 6, blk 4	57 72
Bruchart, Celia—Port, E 64 ft lots 5 6, blk M	14 04
Burbridge, H & R—Carothers' mtg, lots 2 3, blk 31	7 80
Burbridge, E—Mtg sec 7, 1 S, 1 E	4 68
Burk, Catherine	51 94
Burk, Mrs W P—Caruth mtg, lot 2, blk 152	31 20
Burk, John—Mtg sec 28, 1 N, 1 E	7 80
Burk, Joseph P—King's to Couch, lot 2, blk 18	2 57
Burr, W D—Albina, lots 2 3, blk 18	78
Burnell, Wm—Alk add, lots 3 4 5 6, blk 218	45 24
Burns, Arthur—Sec 35, 1 N, 3 E, 40 a	3 12
Bush, A—Port, lots 5 6 7 8, blk 87	34 32
Butler, J H—P Carr add mtg all blks 45 60	6 24
Butt, Kate L—Cy & Pk, sec 7 to 14 inches, blk 4	3 12
Bybee, Wm—Secs 28 33, 2 N, 1 W, 34 a	2 34
Byles, R E—Und ½ 133 a, sec 4 2 N, 1 W, 88½ a	32 82
Callughan, Thos—Car add mtg, lots 7 8, blk 11	5 46
Callow, John—Mtg sec 22, 1 N, 1 E	6 24
Cahalin R—Couch, lot 2, blk 152; E P Stephens' add, lots 1 2, blk 83; twn of Wayne lots 4 5, lot 11	100 62
Calef, est of	1 56
Campbell, John	15 00
Campbell, John F—Han add, lots 3 4, blk 5	3 12
Campios, Frank—Little Homes, No 25 a, lot 37	78
Carmack, M A—Sec 7 1 S, 2 E, 40 a	3 12
Cardwell, Dr J R	2 76
Carr, John A—Port Imp, S ½ lot 5, blk 31	17 64
Cardwell, J H—Caruthers' add lots 7 8, blk 115	3 12
Carlson, J—Sec 31, 1 N, 1 E, 20 a	1 56
Cardwell, Jane—Port mtg, lot 4, blk 268	15 60
Capen & Co	7 80
Caples, N—E P, N ½ lot 1, blk 41	1 50
Chase, Hattie—W ½ of SW ¼ sec 22, 1 S, 2 E, 20 a	1 50
Chambrlan, Edw—Port N, 22 x W, 40 ft, lot 5, blk 165	9 67
Chalmer & Holmes—Couch Imp, lot 6, blk 11	20 28
Chadwick & Fleischner—Sec 25, 1 N, 2 E, 80 a	6 24
Cheenery, Henry A—Secs 27 28, 1 S 1 E, 40 a	6 24
Cheneweth, E H—P Car, lot 5, blk 18	1 54
Church, A R—E P Car, lots 3 4, blk 2	78
Churchill, Mrs E J—Tibb W, lots 3, blk 38	1 58
City of Salem Co	40 80
Clark, James O—Coles, lot 6, blk 1	78
Clark, M A—Port mtg, lot 1, blk 231	10 72
Clayton, J—Lit Homes, No 2, 7 a	78
Clergett, Chas—Secs 20 21, 1 S, 4 E, 45 a	6 05
Cleveland, L S—Mur tr, lot 17, blk 6	78
Cline, Anthony (Estate)—Sec 8, 2 N, 1 W, 200 a	10 92
Coey, W P—Sec 28, 1 N, 1 E, 5a; sec 14, 1 S, 1 E, 10 a	11 70
Cotran, Catherine—E P W, lots 5 6, blk 135	8 97
Cole, Ella—Caruthers', mtg, lot 5, blk C	30 28
Cole, Luther—Stephens, lots 3 4, blk 106	5 46
Collier, E H & W—Caruthers', mtg, lot 5, blk 23	7 80
Colburn, Hattie—Browns' Tr, lot 7, blk 5	78
Cochran, James S—Und ½ City of Salem	46 80
Cochran, J B—E P, W ½ lots 5 6, blk 275	2 34
Cohen & Carr' ...—Sec 2, 1 S, 1 E, 2 18	9 36
Cohen, Frank M—Couch, mtg, lot 1, blk 237	4 68
Cong, Ellis—Sec 1, 1 S, 2 E, 40 a	2 34
Cook, Eliza—Mtg sec 24, 1 S 3 E	12 48
Connelly, M—Couch mtg, lots 8, blk 24	78 70
Cook, Horatio	15 60
Cooper, Henry—Sec 3, 1 S, 3 E, 40 a	2 34
Cosgrove, H—Pt Car, E ½ sub lot 25, blk C	7 80
Connell, James H—E P, Kerr, lot 2, blk 15	1 56
Congill, J H—Sec 35, 1 N, 2 E, 2a	1 56
Croft, ... mtg, lots 3 4, blk 83; Pt, mtg lot 1, blk 126	25 08
Craig, C W—Tibbetts, lots 3, 4, blk 23	2 34
Cresswell & Noyes—Lit Homes, No 2, 10 a, lots 12, 13	7 50
Cresse, Wm—Sec 18, 1 S, 1 E, 5 a	2 00
Creman, M—Mtg, sec 7, 1 S, 2 E	11 70
Cronin, E A (Estate)—Und ½ 160 a, sec 32, 1 N, 4 E, 80 a	3 12
Cronin, P J—Kings', lot 8, blk 2	8 58
Cully, M, et al—Col Tr, lots 6 7 8 9, blk 25	1 50
Cramer, C—Pt, mtg, lot 1, blk 10	18 72
Creighton, W H—Albina, lot 22, blk 7; lots 3 2 4, blk 10; lots 24 25 26, blk 25; Myrtle, lots 6 11; City View Park, all blks 1 2 3 5 6 1; all blks 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18; lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 15 16, blk 4; lots 1 2 5 7 8, blk 6; lots 3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12, blk 7; lots 3 4 5 6 11 12 7 8 9, blk 10	85 52
Dale, H C & Co	6 21
Davis & Smith	18 80
Davidson, J R—Couch, mtg, lots 2 3, blk 171	31 20
Deyo, Camillo—Albina Homst, lots 13 14, blk 22	1 56
DeLashmutt, Van B, agt—Mtge	56 16
Denneen, W—Couch, mtg, lots 1 2 3 4, blk 201	31 79
Dewell, Mrs W H—E P McM, mtg lot 4, blk 21	7 80
Dewell, Mary—Mtg sec 9, 1 S, 1 E, 1 a	3 12
Dimond, Mrs Jennie—Caruthers', lot 2, blk 101	2 34
Dietz, Chris—Sec 3, 1 N, 1 W, 40 a	3 12
Dierdorf, H—Sec 31, 1 N, 2 E, 5a	4 68
Dily, W H—Und ½ 27½ a, sec 7, 1 S, 1 E, 13 75-100 a; E P, McM, 50x100 ft blk 31	9 36
Dillingham, W H—Wil, lot 16, blk 6	78
Dimmick, E H—E P, Tol Tt, lot 3, blk 24	30
Dimmick, Mary M—E P, Tol Tt, lot 4, blk 24	39
Dittenhofer, T	187 20
Dalezeal, Frank—Port, lot 8, blk 35	5 46
Dolph & Thompson—Caruthers' mtg, all blk 162	1 60
Domestic Sew Mch Co—Albina, Proebstel's sub, lot 9, blk 7	6 24
Doolan, John—Secs 28 29, 1 N, 1 E, 15 a	1 17
Doval, J—Sec 7, 1 S, 1 E, 12 a	3 12
Dowde, Richard—Sec 28, 1 N, 2 E, 40 a	3 12
Dry, R S—Port, mtg, lots 8, blk 315	12 48
Dubois & King	187 20
DuBeck, Frank—Mtg, 148 a, sec 32, 1 N, 5 E	6 24
Dudley, John—Caruthers', lot 3 4, blk 48	14 82
Dugan, Eliza—Couch lots 2 3, blk 11	14 08
Durand Oregon Comp	23 40
Durner, J G—Coles', lot 2, blk 1	78
Durgan, G W & D	109 20
Douglas, Chas	1 95
Duvand, Mary D—Albina, Proebstel's sub, lots 7 8, blk 1	3 12
Eaton, Mrs R H—Caruthers', lot 4, blk 21	11 70
East Portland Gas Works—E P, lots 1 2, blk 35; W 25 ft lots 7 8, blk 35	43 08
Eddy, Peter—Wat Imp, lot 7, blk 69	1 95
Edwards, G D—Lit Homes No 2, 5 a, lot 18	78
Egan, Maria—Ains Tr, lot 3, blk 6	2 63
Elliot, J W—Car, lot 8, blk 15	1 56
Elliot, H A—Port, lot 1, blk 55	58 08
Emmer, G W—Sec 13, 1 S, 1 E, 1 a	7 80
Epperly, A—Lit Homes No 2, 5 a, lot 9	3 12
Esson, Evans J—Ken Tr, lot 4, blk C	14 04
Ettleson, Benj—Couch, lot 2, blk 6	14 44
Everson, J P—Mtg, 40 a, sec 30, 1 N, 1 W	15 72
Elliot, Geo—Sec 11, 1 12, 1 S, 1 E, 7 a	48 84
Fackler, C Ellen—Ains, mtg, lot 5, E, blk 10	23 40
Farmer, J P—Couch Imp, lot 1, blk 17	15
Ferry, E P—Gay Tt, lot 7, blk 8	31 17
Ferguson, Duncan—Port Imp, lots 5 6, blk 78	24 96
Fields, Mrs A—E P, mtg, W 25 ft lots 7 8, blk 121	7 80
Finnen, Eliza—P Part, frac all blk 125	9 36
Finn, Leonard—Mtg, 5 a, secs 11 12, 1 S 1 E	6 24
Fisher, Jacob—Pt homst, lot 2 4 5 4, blk B; S ½ lot 3, blk 3	12 00
Fisher, F—Step. mtg, lots 1 3, blk 11	12 48
Fisser, F J—Lit Homes No 2, 5 a, lot 5	4 20
Fishel & Roberts—Pt Homst, lot 2, blk 10	
Fisk, M—Und 1-6 75 a, sec 9, 1 N 1 E, 12 a; und ½ 38 a, secs 9 10, 1 N 1 E, und ½ 40 a, sec 14, 1 N 1 E, 6 a	
Fitzsimmons, J F—Albina, Proeb sub, lot 6, blk 7	1 17
Fitzsimmons, ——Port Imp, lot 7, blk 8	3 46
Fielding, Wm—E P, mtg, lots 5 6, blk 130	15 60
Florence, ...	5 24
Ford, E—Sec 33, 1 N 2 E, 10 a	1 56
Fox, Mrs—Sec 10, 1 S 3 E, 2 a	3 56
Fox, Morris—Sec 1, 1 S 1 E, 8 a	2 34
Frank, I D—Albina, lots 14 15 16, blk 25	5 46
Frank, J S, et al—Couch, mtg, lots 3 4, blk 81	39 60
Frankie, John—Caruthers, 50x100 ft, mtg blk 67	6 24
Francis, F—Mtg, 34 a, sec 10, 1 N	1 56
Freeborn & Co	1 56
Friendley, Mrs C—Port, lots 1 8, blk 254	43 68
Friedlander, Wm	7 80
Fillerton, Josiah—S 25, 1 N 2 W, 10 a	1 56
Gallery, W H—Mtg, 20 a, sec 7, 1 S 2 E	7 80
Gamble, A N	7 80
Gardner, W & Co	3 90
Gassner, Louis—King's to Ch, lot 7, blk 7	5 83
Gearin, Mrs J N—Port, lot 4, blk 66; Port, lot 1, blk 78; Port, E ½ all blk 88	116 22
Gerden, Jacob	9 36
Gilbert, F N—Caruthers, mtg lots 5 6, blk 132	6 24
Gillin, James—Sec 1, 4 N 1 W, 134 a	1 56
Gillhaus, E F	78
Gilmore, W E—Sec 18, 1 S 2 E, 5 a	17 16
Gotner, Martha—Port, lot 5, blk 183	6 24
Gibson, J H—Sec 3 1 S 2 E, 10 a	4 68
Gobut, F C—Sec 22 1 N 1 W, 80 a	4 68
Goetz, Fred—Alb, Proeb sub, lot 7, blk 10	1 56
Goldman, S	15 60
Graham, C H—E P, W ½ lots 1 2, blk 201; Tibbs, lots 3 4, blk 19	7 02
Granger, R S—Mtg, 30 a, sec 3, 1 S 1 E	28 08
Gratton, R—Port Imp, lot 8, blk 4	9 36
Gray, H G	4 68
Green, D W (Estate)	4 68
Green, Norman	1 56
Gregory, Wm M (Trustee)—Mtg, 1 a, S 13, 1 S 1 E	7 80
Grigsby, Mrs J—Albina, Proeb sub, W ½ lots 13 14, blk 13; lot 15, blk 13	101 20
Grawald, Mary	11 70
Gropper, Peter—Caruthers mtg, lot 3, blk 88	6 24
Grove, John—Sec 17, 1 S 1 E, 5 a	3 12
Grover, B W—Caruthers, mtg, lots 7 8, blk 134	3 51
Guild, James H—Sec 33, 1 N 1 E, 5 a	
Habersham, F C—P, Homst, lot 2, blk 15	3 51
Hamilton, T P—Sec 22, 1 S 2 E, 30 a	4 68
Hampton, John—Albina, lot 7, blk ...	78
Ham, Geo—Port, lot 4, blk 135	31 81
Hamilton, Clara—Port, lot 1, blk 2	49 92
Hawthorn, Ida F—Port, lots 3 4, blk 58	
Hand, O B—Caruthers mtg, lot 5, blk 40	
Hansen, Hans J—Sec 10 ... lot 4, blk 40	7 80
Hanson, Geo T—Pt Homst, lot 3, blk 9	
Hanks, Wilber S	5 46
Hacket, M A—Alb sa, lots 3 4, blk 3	
Harrison, John—Secs 11 14, 1 S 2 E, 70 a; E 1 1, lot 5, blk 51; E P, lot 3, blk 220	7 80
Harris, Ada—E P, Coles, lot 1, blk A	3 12
Harris, W E—Kerns, lot 1, blk C	
Harvey, W McL—Wil, lot 1, blk 7	7 80
Hartman, Abner—Sec 22, 1 N 1 W, 60 a	29 00
Harts, Simon	20 00
Harrison, John—Port, lots 3 4 5 6, blk 221	25 40
Harvey, Daniel—Secs 14, 23, 1 S, 1 E, 20 a	
Hardy, J N—Caruthers, mtg, lots, blk 131	46 80
Harrison, C P—Ct Homst, lot 4, blk 71	1 56
Harrison, M F—Al, Proeb sub, mtg, lot 12 13 14 15, b 2	15 60
Hassler, Eliza—Stephens, mtg, lot 7, blk 3	2 34
Halfpenny, Wm—Sec 5, 1 S, 2 E, 32 2-100 a	3 12
Halsey, F E—Couch, mtg, lots 1 2 3 4, blk 23	234 00
Hatch & Sanborn	124 80
Hatch, J L	15 60
Helmer, C W—Sec 10, 1 S, 2 E, 40 a	4 68
Hendricks, John—Tibb, mtg, lots 1 2, blk 2	4 68
Hendricks, D G—Caruthers' lot 6, blk C	6 24
Henry & Hofstetter	3 12
Henrickson, Hannah—Lit Homes No 3, und ½ 14	78
Heilbrunner, Max—Port, mtg, lots 1 2, blk 65	78 00
Heise, E S—Sec 15, 1 S 2 E, 25 a	4 68
Henry, E F	10 14
Heslin, L M—Sec 27, 1 N, 3 E, 1 2 a	10 14
Heubner, Julius—Couch all blk 41, sec 24, 1 N, 1 E, 19 a	55 78
Hevel, Henry—Sec 16, 1 S, 1 E, 160 a	9 36
Hibbert, G F—Couch, mtg, lot 8, blk 10	156 00
Higgins & Lewiston—Pt Imp, lots 8 7, blk 17	102 40
Highland, W H—Pt, mtg, S 2 11 ft, lot 5, blk G; Pt mtg, S 4 ft, lot 3, blk 131	30 78
Highland, W F—Port mtg, lots 5 6, blk 52	62 0
Hill, W Laidr—Und ½ 115 a, sec 30 1 N, 2 E, 67.2 a	2 40
Highland, W F—Couch mtg, lot 3, blk 128	20 28
Hirsh, Sol et al—Und ½ 100 a, sec 27, 1 N, 2 E, 40 a	6 24
Hislop, Thos—100x100 f, sec 33, 1 N, 1 E, ½ a	6 24
Hudson, Mary A—E P mtg lots 5 6, blk 104	15 60
Holden, Saml—Port mtg, S ½ lot 7, blk 251	9 36
Holzapple, ——50x210 ft, sec 8, 1 S, 1 E, ¼ a	2 34
Hoskleman, Wm—Tibbs, lots 5 6 7 8, blk 2	9 24
Holmes, W E—Sec 33, 1 N, 1 E, ¼ a	15 72
Holladay, Ben agt—Holl, all blks 9 21 42	24 90
Howitt, John—Sec 22, 1 N, 2 E, 20 a	1 56
Hoyt, Mead—Couch lots 1 4, blk 142	24 96
Hudson, H M—Sec 21, 1 S 1 E, 21 a	1 56
Hutchinson, J C—E P imp lots 7 8, blk 21	3 12
Hurst, Fred—E P mtg, all blk 221	39 00
Hyland, Jas—Port Imp, lot 5, blk 227	9 36
Irving, S R—Caruthers lot 304, blk 38	4 68
Inglies, Chris—Port mtg lots 3 4 5 6, blk 163	46 80
Irving, John—Mtg 234 a, sec 26 17, 1 N, 1 E, mtg 3 14, S f J, lots 1 2 3 4, blk 3	315 90
Isaacs & Summerfield	7 80
Isaacs, Betsy J—Alb Proeb sub lot 13, blk 9	1 56
James, C W—Mtg 8 a, sec 26, 1 N 4 E	7 80
Jenkins, Geo W—Couch mtg lot 8, blk 233	10 14
Jones, A S—Sec 17, 1 N, 1 W, 74 a	3 12
Jones, John N—Port, city Homstd, lot 4, blk 27	78
John, Cath—E P mtg, all blk 13	39 00
Johnson, J P—Car lots 1 3, blk 71	2 34
Johnson, Andrew—Sec 33, 1 N, 1 E, ½ a	9 36
Johnson, B S	21 84
Johnson, A S heirs—Ark lots 1 2 7 8, blk 305	8 78
Johnson, O C—Sec 6, 1 S, 1 E, 7 a	78
Jones, Francis—Alb ranch sub lot 10 blk 11	1 17
Josephson, Mrs W—W ½ SW ¼ sec 2, 1 S 4 E, 80 a	3 12
Johnson, G e—Sec 6 1 S 1 E 7 a	78
Kaiser, Mrs—E P Car, lot 7, b 5	30
Kutzdohler, John—Lit homes No 2, 7½ a, lot 12	1 17
Kelly, Hattie—Sec 4, 1 S 1 E, 1 a	1 56
Kelly, Thomas—Sec 3, 1 N 1 E, 20 a	6 24
Kelly, S O—Sec 13, 1 S 1 E, ½ a	78
Kelly, Catherine—Alb Proeb sub, lot 8, blk 4	1 56
Koots, Jacob—Mtg N S Cooper Place	4 68
Kennedy, James et—Sec 4, 1 S 2 E, 35 a	6 24
Kennedy, James—Caruthers lots 3, blk 34	10 14
Kehoe, J—Alb mtg lot 5, blk 7, Alb mtg sec 12, 1 S 1 E	20 28
Kerns, S F—E P lots 3 4, blk 15	21 78
Kerrigan, J F—Sec 10, 1 S 2 E, 50 a, Caruths lot 1 blk 81	4 68
Kitchen, J N—Port mtg E ½ lots 5 6, blk 89	20 28
Keys, Walter—Sec 21, 1 N 2 E, 5 a	3 90
Krimsby, H N—Alk lots 1 2 5 6 blk 308, E P lot 2, blk 155	30 68
Kressing, K W—E P lot 1, blk 165	7 80
King, A N—Port E 10 ft lot 11, blk central	7 80
Kincaid, J M—Sec 24, 1 S 3 E, 80 a	3 90
Kinney, Sarah J—Port mtg, all blk 182	53 04
Kippe, Law—Mtg sec 23, 1 N 1 E, 5 a	6 24
Kittleman, H & Son	9 36
Kramer, Wm—King's to Couch, lot 4, blk 11	3 12
Kreps, M & G—Hall lots 3 4 blk 5	3 12
Kraus, M & Bro	8 19
Kuebler, Appolonia—Sec 25, 1 S 1 E, 3 a	1 50
Kimball, Hattie—Couch mtg S ½ lot 6, blk 61, lot 7, blk 91, lots 2 3 6, blk 144, lot 7, blk 101; lot 1, blk 98, Port mtg 62x70 ft on Clay & 5th, lot 5, blk 131, lot 1 blk 24, lot 4, blk 201, lot 7, blk 52, lot 5, blk 211, Cardles mtg lot 1 2, blk 17, Stephens mtg lot 3 4, blk 86	303 42
Lacour, E R & E F—Albina lots 12 13 17 to 25, blk 3, all blk 6, lots 7 16 to 25, blk 18, all blk 24, lots 12 21 22 25, blk 21	49 14
Ladd, E B—Sec 31, 1 N 3 E, 1+ a; sec 31, 1 N 4 E, 40 a	1 95
Ladd & Tilton, agts	3,151 40
Ladd & Bush, agts	218 40
Ladd & Bush—E P mtg S 60 feet, lot 5 6 & 7, blk 3	12 20
Lansing, E Y—Port mtg, lots 5 6, blk 268	10 92
Laver, William—Sec 14, 1 N 2 E 160 a	7 80
Lawler, Patrick—Sec 13 1 S 1 E 60 a	12 48
Lacey, William—Sec 2, 1 S 1 E	7 02
Leahy, J B—Mtg 15 a Sec 23 1 N 1 E	20 24
Lent, F L	4 60
Leonard & Marx	39 70
Levy, D J	54 60
Lewis, F W—E P lot 12 blk 153; E P W ½ lot 7 8 blk 153; Port Imp lot 1 blk 26	49 12
Lewis, L—Sec 7 1 S 2 E; sec 12 1 S 1 E; 21 a	0 50
Lavando, J—Mtg 8 a sec 6, 1 S 2 E	6 80
Leybold, Mary A—Sec 17 1 S 1 E, 10 a	3 12
Limmeroth, H—Sec 5, 1 N 1 W; 16 a	4 68
Livermore, Martin—St J lots 5 6 blk 10	78
Logus, Julius—Fr sq lots 5 8 blk 4	40 92
Lockwood, Fanny—Sec 19, 1 S 1 E 80 a	6 24
Love, L W	3 92
Lord & Hebsting—Ful mtg lot 4 blk 1	4 12
Lota, James—Caruthers lot 6 blk 12	3 12
Lowenberg, W—Coles lot 6 blk 4	78
Lyon, J G—Car lots 5 6 8 blk 56	3 12
Lyons, Edw—Mtg 1 a NW 4 sec 25, 1 S 1 E	28 28
Lynch, Thos—E P lots 7 8 blk 202	1 24
Markeely, Josephine	41 80
Mackenzie, Roderick	11 60
Mudance C & O	7 80
Manown, A J—Sec 5, 1 S 1 E 40 a	1 56
Magoon, L B—Port lots 5 6 blk 25	65 52
Malarkey, T J (Estate)—Port lots 7 8 blk 84; lts 3 6 blk 29; Pt Homs und ½ lot 1 blk 18	4 52
Mallory & Hutteleon—Sec 14, 1 N 1 E 20 a	6 24
Martin, E & Co—Sec 15, 1 N 1 E 20 a; Couch lot 5 blk 25	534 30
Marling, Sol—Sec 6, 1 N 1 W 5 a	39
Markle, Geo—Tibb mtg lots 2 7 blk 23	1 68
Marks, Levi	7 80
Mason, James—Sec 2, 1 S 1 E 10 a	1 56
Mason & Reilly—Couch Imp lots 36 37 blk 318	
Marshall, Margaret—Holl ring N ½ all blk 12	8 72
Mattes, John	
Mathews, G—E P, W 25 f lots 7 8 blk 102	1 56
Maxwell, A H—Couch und ½ lots 5 6 7 8 blk 115	36
Mayer, Jacob—Port lots 1 8 blk 256	31 20
McBride, Hugh—Han lots 1 2, 7 8 blk 2	24
McBride, John—Caruthers lots 3 4 blk 81	20
McCarty, John—E P, E ½ lot 4 blk 22	34
McCarron, Mary—Proebstel lot 1 blk 7	1 17
McAvoy, Joseph—Stephens mtg lots 7 8 blk 61	36
McGuire, E E—Stephens S ½ lot 8 blk 57; Kerns add lots 1 blk L; Kerns add N frac lots 3 1 B, E; Kerns add S 1 0 blk 17	6 08
McCormack, C F (agent)—Caruthers mtg lot 3 blk 5	6 08
McFadden, D W—Tibbetts E ½ lots 3 4 blk 13	1 50
McFeely, P—Couch lot 1 blk 10	11 14
McGill, Dan (Estate)—Port E ½ lots 5 6 blk 82; Couch lot 7 blk 21; McM Ileen's und ½ blk 17	30 70
McGuire, Mary—Sec 29 1 N 1 E 1 a	1 68
McGinness, David (Estate)	21 90
McKay Bros—Sec 18 1 S 2 E 5 a	78
McKean, W C—Port 50x100 ft blk 407	7 80
McKennly, A—Little Homes No 2, 25 a	78
McKean & Campbell—Port Imp lot 3 blk 25	3 10
McLevan, R J—160x20 ft sec 30 1 N 1 E	95
McLeod, ——E P, W ½ W ½ lot 7 7, blk 120	4 68
McLeod & A—Fish wharf	14 60
McMahon, Pat (Estate)—Sullivan's blks 20 30	16 92
McManus, T D—Sec 31 1 N 2 E 4 a	3 12
McNamara, Honora	60
McNamara, H B	3 20
Meeks, Wm—Secs 2 N 2 W 80 a	1 50
Mercury Pub Co	1 30
Mooney, S J—Sec 30 1 N 4 E 78½ a	1 80
Miller, Mary D—McMillen's mtg E ½ blk 5	1 70
Miller, Jane—SW ¼ SW ¼ sec 6 1 S 4 E	2 34
Miller, D N—E ½ NW ¼ sec 7 1 S 4 E; N E ¼ sec 7 1 S 4 E 80 a	5 80
Miller, Clement—Carothers lot 7 blk 270	1 80
Miller, Mary M—Mtg 40 a Whitaker D C	24 80
Miller, W P—Mtg 80 a sec 15 16 2 N 1 W	70
Michelbook, John—Mtg 1 6-100 a sec 15 1 S 1 E	1 52
Misner, ——Imp lots 7 8, blk 12 Port	21 50
Minderhout & Co	15 60
Moore, U C & Co	1 15
Mock, J A—Logan's add lots 1 2 blk 2	1 56
Morthyon, J D—Couch Imp lot 6 blk 61	1 68
Morgan, Frank—Sec 11 1 N 2 E 18 a	1 56
Morris, James—Sec 31, 1 N 3 E 10 a	7 80
Morrison, James—Martin tract lots 7 8 blk 4	78
Morse, Wm—Sec 5 1 S 1 E 80 a; sec 24, 1 S 3 E 20 a	3 74
Morgan, E	7 12
Moir, John	7 12
Moran, C A—McM illen's add E ½ lots 3 4 blk 50	1 56
Moulton, Stephen—Sec 22, 1 S 4 E 40 a	31
Mumford, H B—Port mtg lots 3 4 blk 61	52 40
Munger, F A—E P, S ½ 1 4 3 blk 411	1 56
Murray, Annie A—Mtg 160 a sec 24, 1 S 4 E	5 24
Meyer, Mary—Little Homes No 2, 10 a, lots 33 34	1 56
Meyers, Mary E—Caruthers lot 4 blk 47	6 24
Molson, Mary A—Mtg L 6, blk 118, Portland	17 16
Neff, Sarah—Irving's add mtg lots 13 14 blk 10	7 80
Nelson, Amos—Sec 11, 1 S E 80 a	3 12
Nelson, T B—Little Homes No 1, 10 a, lots 10	1 50
Newall, N H—Caruthers add 50x100 ft E, 14 E A	1 58
Nicolai, Theo—Caruther's Mtg L 5 6 blk 17	57 44
Nicolin, T I—Caruther's Und ½ 5 6 7 8, blk 16; 1 N 1 E 13 A; NW ¼, NE ¼	21 16
Nicklin—Caruther's add & L 5 6 blk 23; Und ½ S 22 N 1 W 80 A	4 64
Nelson, F—Portland ... blk 183	8 82
Nelson, Oliver—S 3 1 S 4 E, 75 A	1 56
N W Marine Insur	0 20
Northwest News Print Co	5 80
Northrup, F C—E ½, W ½ NE ¼ S 28 1 S 1 E; S ½ NW ¼ S 28 S 1 E 160 A	5 60
Northrup, F C—Couch L 5 blk 161	0 12
Oakley, E S—S 7 1 S 2 E, 16, Couch add mtg	7 30
Obe & Clark—Gay's ad lot 1, blk 16	21
Oberlin, E V—S 11 1 S 1 E 1 A	1 56
O'Brien, T—Albina lots 19 20 blk 16	1 50
O'Donnell, J—S 4 S, 2 N 2 W, 80 A	1 50
Okerson, O—Caruthers, lots 7 8, blk N; S 8 1 S 1 E 1 a	0 12
Oregon Mfg Co	10 29
Oregon Stove Foundry	10 83
O & W Mtg Savings Bank of Oregon	265 20
Overholzer, T N—Garrison's add lots 12, blk 9	3 12
Ousted, ...—S, NE ½, S 3 1 1 N 4 E, 20 a	3 90
Owens, W S—SE ¼, SW ¼ S 6 1 S 4 E, 40 a	2 34
Palmer, J—S 2 1 N 4 E 40 a	1 50
Pat ...—E P Mtg, lot 3 blk 158; Holladay's E ½ 1 6, b 68; Holladay's Mtg, 1 7 8, b 65	27 41
Pacific Mut Life Ins Co	8 00
Pacific Spring Mattress Co	7 80
Palmer, Chas—S 8 1 S 1 E, 80 a	6 24
Paine, T W—S 16 20 1 N 1 E, 25 a	7 80
Patterson, C N—Imp S 9 1 S 1 E	1 75
Page, Sarah A—Ainsworth Trust lots 3 4, blk 7	2 34
Papworth, Thos—Park ad lots 7 8, blk 127	7 02
Paige, Peter—Portland Mtg, E ½ 5 6, blk 54	21 06
Parker, Mary J—Stephens' ad, lots 1 2, blk 107	6 24
Parker, Lee—Portland Hmstd lot 4, blk 10	3 51
Paine, Frank—Central 50 ft lots 5 6 7 8, b 62, E P	17 16
Paine, E—Sullivan's ad blk 2	1 51
Pate, Casey—E P Mtg lot 1, blk 102	30 28
Paxton, O—S 8 1 N, 4 E, 6 a; Imp S 25, 1 N 4 E	3 12
Pearson, C F	9 36
Pearson, J—S 28 1 N, 3 E, 200 A	39
Penn & Mardox	9 36
Perdin, F H—Kerns' Ad Mtg, lots 2 3 4, blk E; Kerns Ad Mtg, part 1 blk 2	50 16
Peterson, Andersen—Portland, lot 1, blk 112; S ½ 6, blk 112, S 28 2, 1 N, 1 E, 5 a	49 56
Pigeaux, J so A	7 80
Plummer & Bessler, Albina, lot 20 blk 18	78
Plympton, Sarah J	7 60
Portland Sav Bk/Trustee—Couch lots 2 3 4, b k 14, E P Mtg, E 34 ft of 8, lots 1 2, blk 20	42 49
Portland Soap and Perfumery Co	8 12
Portland Stove Works	15 60
Potter, Sol—S 13 1 S 4 E, 150 a	3 12
Powell & Rew	10 14
Prager Bros—Portland, lot 5, blk 281	56 56
Prettyman, J L	30
Prettyman, J C—Und ½ S 6 1 S 2 E, 22½ a	9 36
Pridaux, John—Couch ad lots 1 4, blk 61	20 28
Protzman, F C—E 28 1 N 2 E, 40 a	3 12
Quinn, Catherine—Portland Mtg, lot 1, blk 80	12 48
Quinn, P—King's to Couch, lot 6, blk 18	3 51
Quinlan, Jas—Proebstel, lots 7 6, blk 4	3 12
Rankin, J—Caruthers, lots 7 8, blk 102	3 90
Rankin, H—Caruther's Mtg, lot 5, blk 62	4 68
Rathbone, F T—S 3 1 S 2 E, 205 a	15 60
Patterson, Caius—S 7 1 S 1 E 10 a	2 34
Rank & M F—Mountain View Park, lots 4 7 2 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 E, blk C; Caruthers ad lots 3 4, S ½ blk 158; and ½ blks 142 153 176 187 177 183 181 186 128 und 126 a S 10 1 S 1 E, S 8 8 1 E 50 a; S 25 1 N 1 W, 60 a	184 77
Raymond & Wilshire	15 60
Reed, Mary Ann—Couch, lot 3, blk 206	3 90
Reyes, J F—S 27 1 N 1 E, 75 a	11 70
Redwood, Mrs E—E P Mtg lots 7 8, blk 140	15 60
Richert, Paul	78
Reimer, A—Caruther's Mtg, lots 1 2, blk 4	21 99
Reynolds, J E—E P Mtg, lots 7 8, blk 43	14 70
Reid, Wm—Manager mtg, S 28 1 N 1 E; mtg 13 a, S 29 29, 1 N 1 E; Portland mtg, lot 1, blk 233; Caruthers mtg lot 4; blk 24; Portland Hmstd, lot 3, blk 06; Portland mtg, lot 5, blk 2; Portland mtg, lots 3 4, blk 70; mtg, 202 a, S 21 29 1 N 1 E	171 60
Reynolds, Jo es	42 12
Richards, J—Couch Imp lot 3 blk 104	1 50
Riley, Pat—Sec 12, 1 S 2 E 60 a	4 52
Rippert, S E	4 68
Robertson, E O—Port city homstd lot 5 blk 71	78
Robinson, Cunningham—Sec 15, 1 S 3 E 40 a	2 34
Roach, G I—Couch blk 177	54 60
Rockwell, J W	24 96
Rowe, H S—McM llan's add mtg lots 3 4 B 16	5 40
Roward, Frank—Caruth mtg lots 3 4 blk 185	9 36
Royal, M W—E P lots 7 8 blk 242	5 07
Rutts & Roberts—Couch add mtg lot 6 blk 232; mtg 80 a S 28 1 N 2 E	67 86
Russell, E F—Sec 12, 1 S 2 E; 125 a	8 85
Russell, Larkin—Sec 31, 1 N 5 E; 143 a	3 12
Ryner, John—Port imp lot 5 blk 227	3 12
Salzer, Joseph	5 46
Salzer, John—Couch mtg lot 2 blk 230	6 24
Salmon, A	70 20
Scharnhorst, Mary—Tibbetts add lots 5 6 blk 21	2 18
Schlussel, A—Port homstd lot 2 blk 9	3 90
Schilling, Jno	10 74
Schlussel—End ½ 40 a S 23 1 N 1 E; 10 a	23 40
Schuster, Fred—S 8 1 N 1 W; 30 a	10 14
Schaneer, Peter—Sec 2 1 N 1 E 3 5 a	2 34
Schneider, Thos—City homstd lot 1 blk 18	78
Schramm, J H—Tibbetts add lot 1 blk 37	78
Scholtz, Paul—Couch lots 5 8 blk 10; Couch E 40 ft lots 6 7 blk 134; Mtn View prk 9 9-10 a	60 9
Schwab, R H—Port 50x52 ft S E cor 1½ "1"	18 22
Scott, E R est—Port N ½ 30 ft lot 0 blk 6	7 72
Scott, Bridget—Mtg 50x100 ft Clay & Townsdale st	0 46
Schofield & Tevis	200 90
Schwoeber, A	49 2
Scoggin, S L—Mtg S 11 E 13 14 1 N 1 W	78 0
Sealy, Mason & Co	6 4
Sealey, Mrs L B—Kerns add W ½ blk 11	4 8
Seed, John B—Caruths W ½ 7 8 b 15	15 6
Sender, B & C	10 4
Slavin, John & Ruby—S 12 1 S 1 E S 7 1 S 2 E; 10 a	6 4
Sheehan, M F—Couch lots 5 8 b 97	6 4
Shepard, Jackson—Sec 17 1 S 2 N 1 W 74 a Sec 32 2 N 1 W 160	10 2
Shelby, Kate—Sec 16 1 S 1 a; 5 a	1 3
Simon, S—Sec 1 S 1 E 30 a King's to Couch lot 1 b 18 sec 11 12, 1 S 1 E 20 a	21 4
Sloe, Joseph—Riverside homstd lots 1 b 5	10 2
Sloan, Catherine E—Martin tract lot 6 b 14	3
Smith, H C—Albina lots 8 9 b 52	10 1
Smiths, V E	7 5
Smith, Lewis E—Sec 21, 1 N 1 E; 10 a	7 0
Smith, H M—Couch lts 7 8 b 40 sec 34; 1 N 1 E 1-100	15 0
Smith, Orin H—Port 30x100 ft b 401 Car'hs lt 2 b 74	78
Smith, Henry G—Sec 3, 1 S 2 E; 120 a	5 46
Smith, I S est—Sec 11 1 S 1 E 378 sec 21 1 N 1 E 38 a	76 78
Smith, S M—Holladay's b 27	40 56
Smith, Nellie E—Cole's add lot 3 b 8	78
Smith, J D—E P und ½ W ½ b 24	50 16
Smith, Mrs M J—E P mtg W ½ 5 6 b 116	5 16
Smith, F C—Caruths mtg S ½ 3 4 5 6 b 115	9 36
Smith, W K & Woodward & Woodward—Couch add b 18	62 40
Smith, Anna B—Port mtg S 22 ft lot 4 b 7	21 06
Smith, A heirs of—Und ½ 103 a Sec 1, 2 N 2 W 36 a	12 36
Sahns, Regina & Caroline—Port lot 2 b 12	
Solomon & Oden	1 30
Soll hmayd, W S—Sec 18, 1 S 1 E; 14 a	2 34
Sparks, Levi—Little Homes No 2 lot 30 5 a	78
Spangle, Mrs R R—E P mtg lots 1 2 b 183	11 70
Speaks, B F—Cole's lot 2 b 8	78
Spaugler, J—E P mtg W ½ 7 8 b 153	4 68
Spencer, E A	23 40
Spurring, Thos—Sec 31, 1 N 1 E; 25 a	6 24
Starr, L M—Sec 33, 1 N 1 E; 15 a	2 34
Staples & Garrett—Port Imp lot 1 b 61	3 12
Stephens, Phoebe—Sec 23, 1 S 1 E 4 a	21 78
Stewart, C W	2 34
Steel, Geo A—Sec 21, 1 N 1 E; 5 a	9 36
Steel, J trustee—Port mtg lot 5 b 211	0 24
Stevens, W J—Little Homes No 1 b 17 18	1 56
Steinberg, Helena—E P lot 2 b 187	3 12
Steinman, B—Watson's river lots mtg N 55 ft lot 17 & lots 18 19 20	312 00
Stites, Leander—Sec 34, 1 N 1 W 145 a	5 16
Stott, J—Sec 29, 1 N 3 E; 15 a	1 56
Story, J C est—Sec 6 7 21, 1 S 3 E; 80 a	4 38
Stokes, Mary—E P mtg lot 2 b 270	4 68
Streburg, Sam—NE ¼ Sec 1, 1 S 3 E; 40 a	1 56
Strobecker, Gottlieb—Sec 6, 1 S 1 E; 3½ a	3 51
Strahan, R S—Brown's add lots 7 8 b 4	1 56
Strausser, L—City homstd lots 5 6 7 b 62	2 34
Sullivan, Mary—Sec 35, 1 N 1 E 23 a; sec 36, 1 N 1 E 23 a; Sullivan's add b 31 32 33 40 41	92
Summerfield, E	1 56
Swanson, H—Cole's lot 7 b 5 lot 6 b 10	1 56
Swank, Thos—S 27, 1 N 3 E, 80 a	6 24
Sylvester, A—NE ¼ SW ¼ S 30, 1 S 2 E, 25 a	1 56
Sylvester, R—½ N, 1 S 1 E, 10 a	1 56
Tatum & Bowen	71 76
Tauhenheimer, Ada—Portld mtg, lot 5 blk 200	40 40
Taylor, Elizabeth—S 12, 1 S 2 E, 7 a	15 90
Taylor, G W—Part lot 2, blk 250	17 16
Taylor, W D—Tug Ben Holladay	23 40
Thatcher, T H—Sullivan's ad mtg, blk 22	6 24
Therkeson & McKay—S 29 1 N 1 E, 22 a	7 80
Thompson, H	14 0
Thompson, Hon—Couch lots 5 6 7 8 blk 163	19 50
Thomas, Jno H—E Irving ad lot 4 blk	3 12
Thompson, Jas—E ½ SW ¼ S 13 1 N 2 E, 77 a	5 5
Thrall, S A—Port Imp b 235	3 90
Tice, Mrs—Und ½ 163 a S 20 29, 1 S 1 E	
Todd, J—Port mtg lots 7 8 b 236	15 30
Tolman, J C—S 18 1 S 2 E, 15 a; Wayne lot 3	9 36
Tomlinson, Perry—S 12 1 S 1 E, 5½ a; Park City Hmstd lot 4 b 30	78
Townsend, R H & L—Port mtg lots 7 8 b 209; Port mtg lot 5 b 4	60 4
Trevis, Wm—Couch mtg lot 1 b 28	
Turner, Lucy—E P mtg lots 5 6 b 183	
Turner, Laura T—Stephens' mtg lots 5 6 b 83; mtg 40½ a S 7 1 2 1 S 1 E	32 76
Turner, Ernest—Tibbett's ad lot 8 b 20	1 7
Underwood, Elizabeth—S 17 1 S 2 E, 6 a	
Unknown Owners—Port N 6 ft lot 2 b 142	2 34
" Imp lot 8 b 150	7 80
" Caruther's lots 7 b 37	10 14
" Und ½ lots 1 4 5 6 7 W of b 50	14 14
" Caruther's lots 5 6 7 8 b 130	
" Holladay's lots 1 2 5 41	21 74
" Proebstel sub lot 6 b 3	1 56
" Martin Tract lots 1 10 11 13 b 4	56
" Brown's Tract frac b 8	39
" Marysville all b 10	78
" Little Homes No 2 lot 22	78
" Cole's Ad lot A b 1	78
" Carter's lot 5 b C	39
" Prettyman's sub lots 3 4 b 1	1 56
" Mountain View 2½ a lot 16	34
" City View lots 1 10 b 4	98
" Und ½ Ben Holladay	1 30
" Und ½ Western Belle	1 30
" Und ½ Belle of Oregon	108 50
" Und ½ Colo-ado	64
" Und ½ Alden Besse	80
" Und ½ Kate Davenport	68
Van Buskirk, Jas—... b 9 16 17; Portland lot 4 b 148 N ½ 3 b 148	2 31
Van Sepy, H trustee—Port mtg 50x... ft b 408	7 60
Van Winkle—Port City Hmstd lot 1 b 12	74
Vaughn, W H—S 13 1 S 1 E, 7 a	1 80
Vaughn, N E & O E—S 17 1 S 2 E mtg, 10 a	1 72
Virgil, E H—E P lot 3 4 b 1 3	7 10
Voigt, Wm—Proebstel sub lots 12 13 14 15 b 4; Proebstel sub lot 1 b 16	1 60
Walters, I S—S 30 1 N 2 E, 160 a	6 24
Walk, Wm	60
Waldron, H—Caruther's lot 7 b 21	48
Ward, M H—S 30 1 N 1 W, 40 a	1 95
Wardit, J	2 48
Warren, Lloyd—Couch ad lot 5 b 117	7 02
Watson, Flora	7 80
Watt, Abb S—NW ¼ NW ¼ S 7 1 N 2 E, 40 a	3 12
Watkins, M E—Port Imp S ½ lot 3 b 5	1 25
Watkinds	1 56
Webber, Helena—Caruther's 50x100 ft b 70; Caruther's 100x100 ft 5 7	1 74
Webb, Mary Ann—E P lots 7 8 b 187	6 01
Webb, Matthew—Port Homstd lot 2 b 5	7 90
Wecht, A H—S 19 1 S 4 E, 160 a	5 12
Wellman, W W—Port mtg 50x180 ft	13 70
West, Joe & Son—Hog ranch	13 80
West, T B	15 60
West, John—Port mtg lot 5 b 8	23 00
Westerby, R—Mtg 11½ a S 32 33, 1 N 1 E	15 60
Wetmore, W C—Lots 3 N ½ b Q Port; W frac lot 4 N ½ b Q; E 53 ft lots 7 8 N ½ b C	7 48
Wheeler, J L & Co	18 02
Wheeler & Forbes	9 36
Wheeler, Frank T—Martin tract lots 1 2 5 6 b 5	1 56
White, Nicklin—White tract lot 4 1 5 14 b 1; all b 2 3; mtg lots 1 2 3 b 1	71 84
Williams, W H—Albina lots 14 15 16 b 3	2 34
Williams & DeLashmutt—Couch mt E ½ 1 6 7 b 11	15 60
Wilson, Henry—S 25 2 N 1 W, 225 a, S 34 2 N 1 W 100 a; S 27 33 2 N 1 W, 225 a; mtg 0½ a Loomis' ad	47 44
Wilson, A—E ½ W 75 ft 1 b 148	4 68
Wilson, T J—Albina mtg lots 3 4 b 5; lot 1 mtg 1 4 b 17	7 80
Willis, W T—Little Homes No 2, 5 a lot 15	78
Willis, G W	3 58
Wilbur, R M—S 22 1 N 1 W, 80 a; Couch Imp 7 b 14	72 15
Wilhelm, Kate—Mtg 20 a S 31 1 S 1 E	6 24
Williamson—S 4 1 S 2 E 20 a	3 12
Wilkes, Wm—S 35 1 N 4 E	78
Wilmerding & Co—E P mtg E ½ 5 4 b 21	7 80
Wiley, Mary E—W ½ 1 2 b Z Port; E 25 ft lots 7 8 b Z	8 72
Wiley, J R—S 7 1 S 2 E, 5 a; Catholic Church el	10 92
Wicke, Wm—Little Homes No 6 2 5 a lot 2	78
Wicke, H—S 19 1 N 4 E, 10 a	3 12
Wickersham, J G—Mtg 10 a S 19 1 N 1 E	5 60
Winebrenner & Co	14 00
Winch, W H—Port Imp lot 6 b 125	3 12
Wiseman, H—S 23 1 N 1 E, 30 a	7 60
Wolf, E N & Co—Albina Imp lot 5 b 84	5 40
Woodward, Anna M—S 10 11, 1 S 1 E 3 a	15 60
Woodward, J H	5 61
Wright, C D—Couch L ½ 2 3 6 7 b 107	8 58
Wright, W T—Carter's ad all b 62	8 24
Wright, Geo & Sons—Mtg 20 a S 25 1 N 1 E	3 10
Yost, Mrs M—Martin tract lots 1 b 4	78
Holladay, Joseph	4076 00
McKee & L—Kings to Couch lot 1 b 20	3 12
Kullich, Robert & Peter	9 36
Brownsville Woolen Mills	40 80
Anderson, James—Irving's ad lots 3 14 b 12	1 50
Unknown Owners—Martin tract 1 3 4 5 6 7 b 12	2 34
Smith & Holladay—E P Holladay's add und ½ b 198 200 202 206 204 208 213; E ½ 197 201 203 205 207 lots 7 8 b 2 1 214; lots 6 7 8 b 215; lots 7 8 b 216; lots 1 5 6 7 b 218 221 223 226 227 229 231 233 236 237 239 240 254 255 257 259 261 263 264 265 269 271 272; 1 13 1 2 7 8 b 241; lots 6 7 8 b 242; lots 1 2 3 4 b 243; lots 1 2 3 4 b 244; lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 b 246; 1 1 2 7 8 b 247; lots 1 4 5 8 b 249; lots 1 2 7 8 b 250	62 65
Gee Hung Tung Co—Port Imp on lot 3 b 19	49 92
Sing Hing Sing—Port Imp lot 3 b 64	6 24

Thursday, the 19th day of June, 1884,

At the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the courthouse in said county and state, I will sell the above described real estate at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, subject to redemption, to satisfy said warrants, costs and accruing costs.

GEORGE C. SEARS,
Sheriff of Multnomah county, Oregon.

Dated May 17, 1884.

Truly Named
The King of Tonics
Dr. Henley's
DANDELION TONIC.

Treat. The report was adopted without debate. Senator Platt reported in the matter of the contest in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania district, putting in on the roll Magee and Flynn. Adopted without debate.

With respect to the contest in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania district, the committee recommended that neither Sayres nor Wersling be placed on the rolls. This would leave Mr. West as the only delegate from district where the seat was not contested.

... man, and ... Fele, Morrison, McDonald or Carlisle it is for the convention to determine."

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Tell your Druggist you want Allcock's Porous Plasters, and do not take others made to sell on the reputation of the genuine article.

Wanted—A man who doesn't know who will be the presidential nominee. A modest, retiring man, willing to work for his board, and not "sass back" can obtain a permanent situation by addressing E. J. T., Gramercy Park, New York.

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND
President ... HENRY FAILING
Vice President ... H. W. CORBETT
Cashier ... G. E. WITHINGTON
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.
SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.
Transact a General Banking Business.
INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco, and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

D. P. THOMPSON, President. | F. DEKUM, Vice Pres't. | R. L. DURHAM, Cashier.
The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OREGON,
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
RATES—Three per cent. per annum on deposits for three months; four per cent. per annum on deposits for six months; six per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.
Directors:
D. P. Thompson, J. W. Brazee, M. S. Burrell,
Frank Dekum, E. J. Jeffery, W. V. Spencer,
F. A. Kearney, R. M. Wade, W. K. Smith,
S. Hirsch, Geo. H. Durham.
Union Block, corner Second and Stark sts.

WILLIAM REID, President. WILLIAM LOWE, Cashier.
O. & W.
MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK
OF OREGON.
48 First Street, Portland.
INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS
Four months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½ "
Nine months 5 "
One year 6 "
FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, since 1874, loaned over Farms and City Properties.

BANK OF OREGON
No. 40 First St., corner Ash, Portland, Or.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
4 per cent per annum on 3 months' deposits
4½ per cent per annum on 6 months' deposits
5 per cent per annum on 9 months' deposits
6 per cent per annum on 12 months' deposits
Money Loaned on Improved Real Estate Security; also on State, County or City Bonds or Warrants. ROBERT BELL, Pres't.

VAN B. DELASHMUTT, President | W. W. THAYER, Vice President. | C. P. HOGUE, Cashier.
Metropolitan Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OREGON,
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
RATES—3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON DEposits for three months; four per cent. per annum on deposits for six months; six per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.
Directors.
W. W. Thayer, F. D. Shattuck, Van B. DeLashmutt
C. H. Dodd, J. R. Smith, Ira F. Powers,
H. W. Scott, B. Williams, C. P. Hogue,
H. W. Monnastes.
N. E. Cor. First and Stark Sts.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital and Reserve $2,000,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

JAMES STEEL, President. | W. C. JOHNSON, Vice Pres't. | I. A. MACRUM, Cashier.
WILLAMETTE SAVINGS BANK
OF PORTLAND, OR.,
No. 86 Washington Street.
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS. Rates: Three per cent. per annum on deposits for three months; four per cent. per annum on deposits for six months, and six per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.
DIRECTORS:
I. Loewenberg, Jas. W. Cook, S. D. Smith,
L. Fleischner, J. F. Watson, J. K. Gill,
W. C. Johnson, James Steel, H. L. Hoyt,
I. A. Macrum, Jos. F. Strowbridge.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK
LIMITED.
Capital ... $2,100,000
Reserve ... $400,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First Street.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Land Scrip.
We deal in all the issues of Government Land Scrip which includes
Sioux Half-Breed Scrip,
Valentine Certificates,
Porterfield Warrants,
Additional Homestead Claims,
Dodge Scrip,
Land Warrants, etc.
BANKING.—We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers and others, and attend to all business connected with regular Banking.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago.

THE PORTLAND NATIONAL BANK.

Official Authority to Commence Business.

Pursuant to section 5170, Revised Statutes of the U. S., requiring this bank to publish for sixty days certificate of its organization and authority to commence business, I do hereby cause the certificate authorized under said section to be and it is hereby published in the Daily Morning Oregonian, of which the following is a copy:

Treasury Department, office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, May 13, 1884.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Portland National Bank, in the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and state of Oregon, has complied with all of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking; now, therefore, I, Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Portland National Bank, in the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and state of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of banking, as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 13th day of May, 1884.

(Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.) HENRY W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 3161.—Of the publication of which certificate notice is hereby given as required by the Revised Statutes aforesaid. WILLIAM REID, President the Portland National Bank.
5m6ot

PEERLESS
PAPILLON
REMEDIES
SKIN CURE,
CATARRH CURE,
COUGH CURE,
BLOOD CURE.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
REDINGTON & CO., Gen'l Agents,
San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. S.
WOLFE'S
Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.
As a general beverage, necessary corrective of water rendered impure by vegetable decomposition or other causes, as limestone, sulphate of copper, etc., the AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is superior to every other alcoholic preparation. A public trial of over thirty years' duration, in every section of our country, of UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, its unsolicited indorsement by the medical faculty, and a sale unequaled by any other alcoholic distillation, have secured for it the reputation for salubrity claimed for it. For sale by all druggists and grocers.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SON & CO.,
18 Beaver St., New York.

The dinner ball is ringing. We have pie to-day, so no more at present. TOM.

Ten tramps, committed and fined in Mattoon, Illinois, under the vagrancy act, were given a choice between a board and water diet or square meals with work in the chain gang until their fines are paid. They chose the latter.

RIVER STEAMERS.

STR. MANZANILLO.
Leaves Morrison st. wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock (Sunday excepted), On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesday for CLATSKANIE and wayside landings; returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 24m

STEAMER ISABEL, CAPT. JAMES SMITH, will leave Salem every Monday and return every Tuesday. Freight for Albany and way stations on river will be received on Mondays. Portland landing foot of Madison street. For freight or passengers apply to GEORGE POPE, Agent.

For Astoria—Fast Line.
THE STEAMER FLEETWOOD,
Which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 6 A. M. and on Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. on week days, and on Sunday at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at ... A. M., and arrives in Portland at 3 P. M.
Passengers by this route connect with the train for Sound ports. U. B. SCOTT, President.

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Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ... A. M., via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier, Cedar Landing, Monticello, Freeport and way points. From Freeport, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

VANCOUVER TRANSPORTATION CO.
STRS. EUREKA or VANCOUVER, CAPT. JAS. T. GRAY, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily; Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.
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Superb accommodation for all classes of passengers. Cabin passage $60 to $80, according to accommodations. Second Cabin and Steerage as above.
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Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

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Is the season in which bad or poisoned blood is most apt to show itself. Nature, at this juncture, needs something to assist it in throwing off the impurities which have collected by the sluggish circulation of the blood during the cold winter months. Swift's Specific is nature's great helper, as it is a purely vegetable alterative and tonic.
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We do not hesitate to say that for a year past we have sold more of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) than all other Blood Purifiers combined, and with most astonishing results. One gentleman who used a half dozen bottles says it did him more good than treatment which cost him $500. Another who has used it for a Scrofulous affection reports a permanent cure from its use.
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One gentleman who had been confined to his bed six weeks with Mercurial Rheumatism has been cured entirely, and speaks in the highest praise of S. S. S.
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SLAB WOOD—$ ... PER LOAD—FROM WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at State Saloon will be promptly attended to.
W. ... & ...

following ... wager: Three beefsteaks, three cans of ..., two cans of peaches, two cans of sardines, five biscuits, ten crackers, four potatoes, ... dish of hominy, a plate of cakes, four cups of coffee, and a glass of water. Time, thirty-two minutes. Bets on the above had ... partaken of a hearty supper.

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278 MILES.
The Shortest Line to Chicago and all points East, and the ONLY line running THROUGH trains between
Portland and St. Paul and Minneapolis.
REMEMBER
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
Is the Only Line Running
PASSENGER TRAINS,
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS,
PALACE DINING CARS, (meals 75c)
LUXURIANT DAY COACHES,
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—FROM—
WASHINGTON AND OREGON POINTS
TO THE EAST.
See That Your Tickets Read
VIA THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
& ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS.
And Thereby Avoid Change of Cars.
Leave Portland at 11:40 P.M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul 12:25 P. M., fourth day.
Connections made at St. Paul and Minneapolis all points East, South and Southeast.
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Leave Portland (O. R. & N. Boat) 1:00 P. M.; arrive New Tacoma 9:45 P. M., connecting with O. R. & N. Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., St. Paul.
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Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT.	LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A.M.
Oregon, Thursday, June 5	State, Tuesday, June 3
State, Tuesday, June 10	Columbia, Sunday, June 8
Columbia, Sunday, June 15	Oregon, Friday, June 13
Oregon, Friday, June 20	State, Wednesday, June 18
State, Wednesday, June 25	Columbia, Monday, June 23
Columbia, Monday, June 30	Oregon, Saturday, June 28
Oregon, Saturday, July 5	State, Thursday, July 3

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing days.
RAIL DIVISION.
Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland, daily, at 11.40 P. M.
Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 11:40 A. M.
Main Line Passenger Trains run daily, connecting at Wallula Junction for points on N. P. R. R.
Through Sleeping Cars.—Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul.
Emigrant Trains leave East Portland at 8:25 A. M. and arrive at 4:15 P. M. daily.
Emigrant Sleepers are run through to St. Paul without change. Between Helena, Mon., and St. Paul emigrants are carried on Express trains.
MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

Leave Portland for	Mo.	Tu.	Wed	Th.	Fri.	Sa.
Astoria & Lower Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton, Or	7 AM		7 AM		7 AM	
Salem		6 AM		6 AM		
Corvallis						

Tacoma and Seattle, 1:00 P. M. daily.
Victoria steamers do not run Sundays.
NARROW GAUGE DIVISION—EAST SIDE
Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON,
via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.
Trains for West Stayton leave Portland at 7:30 A.M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
For Brownsville (via Lebanon Junction) leave Portland at 4 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
WEST SIDE.
BET. PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE,
via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.
Leave Portland at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at 6:05 A. M.
Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and West Side divisions, respectively.
General Offices—Cor. Front and D Streets.
C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager. | A. L. STOKES, G. F. & P. Agent.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

Oregon and California R. R.
Oregon and Transcontinental Company, Lessee.
On and after May 4th, 1884, trains will run as follows
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Eastside Division.
Between PORTLAND and ASHLAND.
Mail Train
LEAVE ... ARRIVE
Portland ... 7:30 A. M. | Ashland ... 5:41 A. M.
Ashland ... 6:20 P. M. | Portland ... 5:00 P. M.
Albany Express Train
LEAVE ... ARRIVE
Portland ... 4:00 P. M. | Lebanon ... 9:20 P. M.
Lebanon ... 4:45 A. M. | Portland ... 10:05 A. M.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leaves Ashland Tuesdays and Fridays.
The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the Eastside Division.
Westside Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND and CORVALLIS.
Mail Train
LEAVE ... ARRIVE
Portland ... 8:00 A. M. | Corvallis ... 4:50 P. M.
Corvallis ... 8:30 A. M. | Portland ... 3:20 P. M.
Express Train.
LEAVE ... ARRIVE
Portland ... 5:00 P. M. | McMinnville ... 8:20 P. M.
McMinnville ... 5:45 A. M. | Portland ... 8:30 A. M.
Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.
Tickets for sale at all the principal points in California ...
... Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Division.
R. KOEHLER, Manager. | E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

... TO THE EAST.
THE
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MILWAUKEE
AND
ST. PAUL
RAILWAY.
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC VIA ST. PAUL,
OR
UNION PACIFIC VIA GARRISON
IS THE
SHORT LINE
From all Points in the Pacific Northwest to CHICAGO and all Points in the Eastern and Southern States.
It is the only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between St. Paul and Chicago via Milwaukee.
It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and owns three separate and distinct lines between those points, thus giving passengers a choice of three routes, passing through the most fertile, populous and picturesque sections of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. It runs the finest Dining Cars in the world, and no effort is spared to secure the comfort of its patrons. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago and Omaha and Chicago. Changes made in union depots in St. Paul and Omaha.
Be sure your tickets read via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and secure the advantages only offered by this great ...
TRANSCONTINENTAL
SHORT LINE.
For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent, Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, Portland, Oregon, or to any Coupon Ticket Agent on this coast.
S. S. MERRILL, General Manager. | A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
W. H. DIXON, Gen. N. W. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.
W. H. MARSHALL, Trav. Pass. Agent, 3 Washington st., Portland, Oregon.
2m

HO! FOR COOS BAY
VIA
Drain's Station, Elkton, Scottsburg, Gardiner City to Empire City.
Stages leave Drain's every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving at Coos Bay early next day, making connections with steamers for all parts of Coos Bay, Coquille river and Curry county. Passengers by this line have a steamboat ride on the beautiful Umpqua, and twenty miles of smooth, hard sea beach.
Coos county is settling up very fast.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
Through Fare, $7. Families, reduced rates.
JARVIS, CORNWALL & CO.
Commercial Travelers, notice towns on this line.

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DEBILITATED ... of the Genito-Urinary Organs ... speedily cured by the CIVIALE METHOD. Adopted in all the HOSPITALS OF FRANCE. Prompt return of VIGOR. Simple cases, $3 to $5. Severe ones, $8 to $12. Pamphlet Free. Civiale Remedial Agency, 160 Fulton st., New York.

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PANICS OF THE PAST.

The Financial Convulsions of 1857 and 1873.

TWO NOTABLE CRISES.

The Story of Their Beginning, Their Progress and Their End.

The panic of 1857, says the Boston *Herald*, was phenomenal in the circumstance that it is the only one which ever materially affected foreign European markets. It was phenomenal also in its suddenness, and in finding the business of the country totally unprepared for it. It appears that up to August of that year our commercial affairs were generally prosperous. The local journals throughout the country represented business as in a healthy condition. High prices were said to have enriched the farmer, the stock-raiser and the planter. Trade and mechanical industry flourished with corresponding success. "In estimating probabilities for the future," says J. S. Gibbons in his account of that event, "great stress was laid on the fact that the madness of railroad building was arrested. The bond market, and with it improvement securities generally had fallen into discredit. Stock companies could no longer send an agent to Europe with five millions of credit tokens, and receive the money for them within sixty days from the engravers' press. Heavy financial negotiations in this direction were suspended; and, although the country had several hundred millions of foreign capital to use, there was no danger of any considerable portion of it being recalled, since our home market would reject the bonds which represented it at half the par cost. We might, therefore, continue to enjoy the use of this large capital and avoid the disaster consequent on a further accumulation of foreign debt. The common sentiment was that we had passed the dangerous points in railway credits, and with the immense productions of the year at our doors there was little probability of serious financial disturbance. The most sagacious of our city bank officers saw no indications of an unusual storm in the commercial skies. When the loans reached the unprecedented height of $122,000,000 on the 8th of August they pointed to the annual reduction of $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 in the autumn months as one of the regular ebbs to which the market was subject; but they had no foresight of extraordinary pressure, and no dreams of panic. Credit was extended, but 'the country never was as rich.'"

But the storm was coming. On the 8th of August the banks began to contract their loans, and, as a consequence, securities immediately began to fall in price at the New York stock board. The failure of a heavy produce [illegible] was explained by the depression of that particular interest in the market. A report of dishonest jobbing, and the misuse of funds by a leading railroad company, caused partial excitement, but did not seriously disturb confidence in mercantile credit. The immediate cause of the panic, however, was the suspension of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company on August 24. It came like a lightning stroke from an almost clear sky. An intense excitement was manifested in all financial circles, in which bank officers, says Gibbons, participated with usual sensitiveness and want of self-possession. Flying rumors were exaggerated at every corner. The holders of stocks and of commercial paper hurried to the broker, and were eager to make what a week before they would have shunned as a ruinous sacrifice. Several stock and money brokers failed and the daily meetings of the New York and Boston brokers' boards—the former especially,—were characterized by intense excitement. Every individual misfortune was announced on the news bulletins in large letters, and attracted curious crowds, which were fed from the passing throngs. The New York clearing house report for the 29th of August—the first after the suspension of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company—showed a reduction of $4,000,000 in the bank loans during the previous week. The most substantial securities of the market fell rapidly in price at public sale. The safety of bank notes in circulation was suspected or denied. The publishers of counterfeit detectors spread alarm among the shopkeepers and workingmen, by selling handbills with lists of broken banks, which were cried in the streets by boys at "a penny apiece." One of the New York associated banks fell into default at the end of August, and a fraud of $70,000 by the paying teller roused suspicion of similar misconduct in other institutions. The regular discount of bills by the banks had mostly been suspended, and the street rates for money, even on unquestionable securities, rose to 3, 4 and even 5 per cent. a month. On the ordinary securities of merchants—such as promissory notes and bills of exchange—money was not to be had at any rate. House after house of high commercial repute succumbed to the panic, and several heavy banking firms were added to the list of failures. The settlements of the clearing house in New York were watched with the expectation of new defaults, and their successful accomplishment, each day, was a subject of mutual congratulation among bank officers. The statement of the New York city banks for the week ending September 5 showed a further reduction in loans of more than $4,000,000. Commercial embarrassments and suspensions became the chief staple of news in all the papers of town and country. The purchase and transportation of produce almost entirely ceased. From this period, there was nothing lacking to aggravate common distress for money. The failure of the bank of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, was followed by that of other banks of that city, and by those of Baltimore and of the southern Atlantic states generally. Commercial business everywhere was suspended. The avalanche of discredit swept down merchants, bankers, moneyed corporations and manufacturing companies without distinction. Old houses of accumulated capital, which had withstood the violence of all former panics, were prostrated in a day, and when they believed themselves to be perfectly safe from misfortune. The suspension of the New York banks and the banks in Boston and throughout New England, which occurred in the midst of October, was the climax of this hurricane.

Such is the outline of the most extraordinary, violent and destructive financial panic ever experienced in this country up to the time of its occurrence. The questions asked and the reflections challenged by writers upon it apply perhaps to all panics which have occurred or may occur in this country. "What caused it? To what source or sources can it be traced? Where lies the responsibility of it. What lessons does it teach? What preventives are indicated against the recurrence of similar disaster. These are questions," says Gibbons, "which agitate the public mind and which ought to be answered, if possible, for our instruction and future guidance." But such answers never seem to instruct, or, if they do, they rarely guide. The history of the panic of 1857, according to the writer quoted, is clearly divided into two periods—the former when the banks took the initiative in forcing down their loans, and the latter, in which the depositors seized it and brought on the closing act of suspension. The depositors were not alarmed up to the 26th of September. For five successive weeks preceding they withdrew less from the banks each week than the banks withdrew from them by the depression of loans. So far from showing distrust, they strove against it, with the hope that the storm might pass its crisis and subside. But at length in the 2d of October the clearing house reports show a sudden and marked change. Over $4,000,000 of deposits were withdrawn during a single week, and in twenty days over $14,000,000. It is probable that a much larger amount was withdrawn up to the fourteenth day (the day of the suspension) than is indicated by the statements. "The gradual expansion of banking credits," says Gibbons, "through several previous years, not only on a fictitious home basis but on country deposits which had been allured by competing rates of interest, made sufficient ground for an extraordinary pressure, when a reduction was effected; and thus the banks were doubly responsible for the pending issue. There is no evidence, however, in the records of the clearing house, nor in the experience of past years, nor in any events which have transpired since the suspension, to prove that a panic was inevitable. The foregoing facts indicate that it was directly caused by the violent contraction of bank loans immediately after the 24th of August."

THE PANIC OF 1873.

Early in September, 1873, damaging rumors began to be circulated in Wall street concerning firms of special prominence, and on the morning of the 18th it was whispered that strange happenings would take place before night. The stock market had opened weak; operators were not reassured by the flying reports, and though the Vanderbilt party did their best to ward off the desperate blows which the bears were dealing at the market, their strength weakened every moment, and at 11 o'clock the exchange was seized by a wild panic. Stocks tumbled 3 and 4 per cent., with surprising rapidity, and Western Union fell off 10 per cent. in as many moments. At 10:12 o'clock the crier of the exchange rapped for attention, and while the crowd listened intently, he read in a calm and deliberate voice, a brief announcement that the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., had suspended. For an instant there was intense stillness, and then the crowd broke madly for the street to learn the particulars of the failure. The news spread like wildfire. within a few moments a mob surrounded the office of Cooke & Co., on the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, and a squad of police was called to clear the thoroughfare.

For some time past the Philadelphia house of Jay Cooke & Co. had been advancing large sums to the Northern Pacific and the Texas and Pacific railroads of which they were financial agents. During the last three months the bonds of the roads had been a drug on the market, and within the last few weeks, owing to the action of the Holland stockholders of the former road, it had been considered doubtful whether or not Jay Cooke could weather the storm produced by the indorsement of the bonds which could not be disposed of. The first blow fell when, on the Monday preceding the failure, a large amount of this indorsed paper came due at Philadelphia. The house there was unable to make payment, and sent to New York for funds. Next day a further demand for $500,000 was made, and on the day of the suspension the New York house received a dispatch asking them "for God's sake" to convert every available security into money. This was done, and it was thought that the house could pull through. Not many hours later, however, another demand was made from Philadelphia, but it was soon learned that the great banking house had reached the end of its reserve. It was then, on consultation that the members of the New York firm decided to suspend.

After the members of the stock exchange, driven from the rooms by the tidings of the failure, had gleaned what news they could upon the street, they rushed back to the exchange, where brokers vainly strove, with terrible energy, to save their fortunes or ruin their neighbors. At 2 o'clock the crier rose, the babel ceased, and the announcement of Robinson, Suydam & Co.'s suspension was read. Two hours later the crier announced that Richard Schell could not meet his liabilities. Excitement increased among the maddened operators, and though the gong sounded and the close of business was announced the brokers would not leave the crowded exchange until they were driven from its doors by employes of the place. The news of the trouble soon reached the national capital, and the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Richardson, decided not to accept any bids for gold during the day, in order to prevent the further accumulation of currency in the vaults.

Early on the morning of the 19th, the bears circulated various rumors, involving the credit of notable New York houses, and soon after the opening of the stock exchange the announcement was made that Fisk, Hatch & Co. had suspended, owing to heavy advances made by them to the Central Pacific and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. During the day sixteen other firms suspended, and the scene in Wall street was one that had not been equaled since the dark hours of "Black Friday." Leading bankers met at the clearing house to discuss plans for the relief of the street, and a run was made on the Union Trust company. Toward night it was believed that the worst had passed.

News had come, meantime, of the suspension of six heavy Philadelphia houses, but it was announced from Washington that a feeling of greater security prevailed notwithstanding the failure of two banks on the previous day. At midnight Secretary Richardson announced that he would afford relief on the morrow by buying $10,000,000 of bonds.

The following Sunday was anything but a day of rest. President Grant, with Secretary Richardson and other high officials of the government were in conference at the Fifth Avenue hotel in the morning, and at noon were ready to hear suggestions from prominent financiers who called, among them Commodore Vanderbilt, Wm. B. Cliflin, Henry Clews, Wm. Orton and Gen. E. S. Sanford. Various propositions were offered by these gentlemen, among them one that the government should if necessary place the whole legal reserve of $44,000,000 in the New York city banks. Secretary Richardson laconically replied: "It is, gentlemen, is not my funeral." After a time Commodore Vanderbilt proposed that the government place $30,000,000 of the reserve in the New York banks, to which he agreed to add $10,000,000. But neither the president nor the secretary was disposed to have the commodore enter into business with the government and all the propositions were declined.

As the day passed, ugly rumors were set afloat but nothing of new and great importance could be positively learned. Savings banks prepared for a run, and decided to require the thirty days' notices previous to payment. Jay Gould advised the general suspension of the banks as the only safety for the mercantile community and the public. News came of a few suspensions in the west and south, but they were not of special significance.

Monday was a day of comparative calmness, and the governing committee of the stock exchange decided not to open on the following day, in order to keep down prices and reduce all stock transactions, thus permitting further time to the banks. The bonds bought by the secretary of the treasury footed up $3,500,000 for the day, and confidence seemed to be greatly improved. Secretary Richardson regarded the outlook as more promising, and spoke reassuringly to scores of interviewers, insisting, however, that the government could not legally draw upon the legal-tender reserve of $44,000,000 with an existing currency balance of $4,000,000.

The next day, Tuesday, the 23d, brought a setback. Soon after noon the announcement was made that Henry Clews & Co. had suspended payment, having paid out within the few days preceding more than $1,200,000. This suspension, creating almost as much excitement as that of Jay Cooke & Co., was followed by the collapse of several other houses; while news from the other cities of the country was far from reassuring. Up to date, the bonds purchased by the secretary amounted to $12,000,000. During the next two days rumors of many stupendous frauds in Wall street were circulated, Howes & Macy, Brown & Watson Bros., and several smaller houses went under, an extra session of congress was urged. steamship companies and railroads suffered for freight, and news came that western and southern merchants were seriously affected. It was thought, however, that the fury of the storm was passed, and that the New York banks would be able to breast it. Matters were at a standstill, and the government decided to buy no more bonds, the purchase having reached $13,000,000. The following day saw the resumption of Henry Clews & Co. and Howes & Macy, and it was declared that Fisk, Hatch & Co. would resume within a short time. Bank suspensions continued in the west and south, word came that the Bank of England was about to shut down on the outflow of specie by raising its rate, and the United States government continued to decline further aid.

The administration however, suddenly reversed its decision on the following Sunday, being pressed by appeals from the thousands of business men, and decided, after a cabinet conference, to furnish gold for the relief of the foreign exchange market by anticipating the payment, with rebate at the rate of six per cent. of the November interest on the 5-20 bonds. The 29th brought reassuring news from all quarters, and the assistant treasurer at New York telegraphed to Washington that the worst was over, while the foreign exchange market showed steady improvement, and the export trade promised to go on as usual. The next few days saw returning confidence, though failures continued to be announced here and there throughout the country.

On the morning of the 30th the New York stock exchange was opened and the news of the day was encouraging. The volume of business was not large, but all signs were good, and a steady restoration of confidence was perceptible. It was decided at Washington to take one more step and grant the application of the national banks to anticipate the interest on the registered bonds held in trust by the government, thus freeing $3,000,000 more of coin. The crisis had passed. Various crippled firms suspended soon after stock operations were resumed, and Wall street was feverish for many weeks that followed, but the great panic of 1873 was practically ended on the 30th day of September.

The cookery of milk is very simple, but by no means unimportant. That there is an appreciable difference between raw and boiled milk may be proved by taking quantities of each (the boiled sample having been allowed to cool down) adding them to equal quantities of the same infusion of coffee, then critically tasting the mixtures. The difference is sufficient to have long since established the practice among all skillful cooks of scrupulously using boiled milk for making coffee. I have tried a similar experiment on tea, and find that in this case the cold milk is preferable. Why this should be, why boiled milk should be better for coffee, and raw milk for tea, I cannot tell.

JOHANN STRAUSS.

A Representative Man among the Untitled Nobility of Germany—the Great Waltz Writer.

Gates, in the Current.

Dry and matter-of-fact historians relate that Vienna owes her origin to the old Romans who struck a camp on the borders of the blue Danube and fortified it against their northern enemies, hereby founding Vindobona, the venerable residence of the Hapsburg dynasty.

There may be some reason for this historical statement, but looking on Vienna as it is, with its gay buildings, its shady, inviting gardens, its places of public resort resounding with music and merrymaking, its easy-going, pleasure-loving populace, one would incline more to the belief that the foundation of this ancient city was laid by those muses, Euterpe and Terpsichore, who, when the Olympic establishment was broken up, settled down on the banks of the Danube, gathering round them their votaries of music and dancing.

It is not on record whether and in what degree, the Strauss family is related to the above mentioned Muses but of the fact itself there can be little doubt. How could it be otherwise explained that a new dynasty has arisen, ruling over millions of loyal subjects who ask not better than to dance to the fiddle of their lord and master?

The present ruling member of this dynasty is Johann Strauss. He is known to the living generation, as his father, Johann Strauss, was known to the former as "The Waltz King." From the father the scepter descended to the oldest son, under whose brilliant sway youth and beauty combine to celebrate their joyous festivals.

Johann Strauss Sr., had to climb a steep hill, for in his boyhood he was a bookbinder's apprentice, and regarded as a disgrace to his trade; but Johann Strauss, Jr., had all the advantages of early musical training, so that when, in 1844, in his nineteenth year, he first appeared before the public with some of his melodious creations, he took the hearts of the Viennese by storm and was hailed as heir apparent to the throne of the Austrian popular music.

Five years later his father died, but did not disappear, for his genius and artistic spirit continued to live in his eldest son who, since then, has retained the undisputed right to be styled "Waltz King."

Johann Strauss's glory was rapidly spreading, and his dance music, like genuine good poetry, penetrated into the humble cottage as well as the great man's palace.

Still he had not reached the zenith of his career and he only attained the full development of his talents after his marriage, which was a singularly happy one. He married Henriette Treffz, one of the best singers of the Vienna opera. She left the stage and the applause of crowds for the quiet home of Johann Strauss, who found in her a true wife and gifted helpmate, encouraging him to aspire to greater fame and to display his talents to their full extent.

It was certainly owing to the artistic influence of his wife, whose charming voice gave him new impulses and ideas, that Johann Strauss made the attempt to adapt his Arcadian melodies to the human voice.

His initial experiment was a waltz which, when it was first sung in public created an enthusiastic furore. It was entitled "On the Blue Danube," and its bewitching melodies traveled rapidly round the world. So that there is at present hardly an instrument on which, nor a habitable spot where, the "Danube Waltz" is not played and danced with almost the same fervor which distinguishes a Viennese ball room—a fact which is lamented in the popular English song:

> 'John Strauss, John Strauss,
> All the girls are going mad,
> With twisting and turning—
> It is really too bad.'

The first trial was soon followed by another, and each was welcomed as worthy of its predecessor.

Then came another step forward. Johann Strauss resolved to cultivate the vaudeville, and, in 1871, his first work in this style, "Indigo," was brought on the stage. The waltz king showed his sovereign power also in this field, and his operas followed his waltzes on their tour around the world. Where is there now a large city with a well managed stage whose inhabitants have not, as yet, enjoyed the enticing melodies of "Indigo," "The Carnival of Rome," "Cagliostro," "Blind Law," "Merry War," "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," etc? Only very lately, in September, 1883, his latest work, "A Night in Venice," obtained in Berlin, where it was first presented, almost brilliant success, and its Lagoon Waltz, in the third act, has become as international as the "Blue Danube," though on the stage it is somewhat marred by the supremely absurd text which repeatedly informs us of the interesting fact that

> "Gray are the cats at the nightfall
> And then we hear them caterwaul."

Voltaire says what is too stupid to be spoken is put into song! Johann Strauss cannot, of course, follow his waltzes everywhere, but he followed them to many places and also across the Atlantic. The Americans will remember his visit to Boston in 1872, when he met with that heartily enthusiastic reception which can only be the result of a long acquaintance, but wherever he goes he finds old friends who owe many pleasant hours to his music.

Johann Strauss marks an epoch in the history of light music in Europe. At the same time that the political supremacy of the French was checked by Bismarck, Johann Strauss began to attack the French monopoly of opera bouffe, which was so splendidly exercised by Offenbach and Lecocq. For the first time operettas victoriously made their way from east to west, proving that Germans can even outrival the French in graceful and popular music. Bismarck and Johann Strauss may, therefore, be regarded as representing the German-Austrian alliance and two partners in the business of making German influence felt over the world; but, as in Dickens' novel one is the disagreeable partner, and has to do what stern necessity requires, while the other, all smiles and good humor, leaves on everybody a charming impression.

It was somewhere said that the more national an author's writing is, the more international it becomes. This seems also to apply to music, and Johann Strauss's career is an example of it. His melodies have become household tunes in every part of the globe, because they are purely national, they are purely Viennese.

Dragged Down.

Wall Street News.

A Philadelphian who couldn't meet a little bill of $15 or $20 felt called upon to explain that he had been dragged down by the failure of a certain crockery house.

"And the crockery house, you know," he added, "was involved by the suspension of the Drovers' bank."

"Why, I didn't know that you had any business dealings either with the firm or the bank."

"You didn't? Why the senior partner had made all arrangements to cash a note for $100 with me at the bank! If that wasn't business dealings I'd like to know what you call it."

The New York legislature has passed and the governor has signed a bill providing that no "person shall manufacture out of any oleaginous substances, or any compound of the same, other than that produced from unadulterated milk, or of cream of the same, any article designed to take the place of butter or cheese produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream of the same, or shall sell, or offer for sale, the same as an article of food." The penalty is a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500 or imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment. The commissioner is to receive $3000, and the sum of $50,000 is placed at his disposal to be used in enforcing the law. The section containing this prohibition is a copy of a section in the Missouri law, the validity of which has been tested in the federal courts.

The ordinary fruit ices are made by mixing equal quantities of fruit juice and water with plenty of sugar, and then freezing them; less lemon juice is required. Confectioners sometimes add the beaten whites of two eggs to each quart of fruit ice when it is partly frozen, and then finish the freezing. The finer water ices are made of syrup and fruit juice frozen; the syrup is prepared by boiling together four pounds of sugar, one quart of water, and the white of an egg beaten with them for ten minutes; the syrup is then strained and cooled.

David Davis says that if he should ever do anything wrong he would not try to get out of it, but would throw himself on the mercy of the court. If such a thing should happen the court would have our sympathy.

It is not a compliment to be called "a perfect brick." Bricks are ever short of funds. Anyhow, you can always find a brick hard pressed for money.—(Norristown Herald.) Yes, but it's generally well red and solid.

SELF EVIDENCE OF THE BIBLE.

Sermon Yesterday by Rev. Edward Strong, D. D., of Boston, at the First Congregational Church.

Yesterday morning Rev. Edward Strong, D. D., of Boston, occupied the pulpit of the First Congregational church. His text was:

Heb. 1: 1st and 2d, (in part.) "God who at sundry times and in divers manners spake unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his son." * * *

There are three grand sources of the scepticism and unbelief in the community which we deplore. One is ignorance of the bible and neglect of it. Another intellectual pride and the third a wicked heart, which desires not a knowledge of God's ways.

Little does the denier of revelation know of the book he rejects with scorn. Has he ever once read it through, read it candidly and devoutly? Those who have penned attacks on Christianity have rather turned its pages over for cavils than read it in a spirit of candor. I give you a case: Two eminent infidels in England, more than 100 years ago conspired to refute the bible as a divine revelation. Lord Lyttleton took the conversion of Paul; the other, Gilbert West, the resurrection of Jesus, for the subjects of their hostile criticism. They began their critical study of those portions of the bible. But soon renounced their infidelity and received the bible for what it claims to be; nay, were converts and met at the appointed time, not to exult over an imposture exposed, but over a divine revelation discovered. And each of them wrote a noble argument (Lord Lyttleton's was published in 1747) in vindication of the word of God.

So also intellectual pride has wrought for infidelity, as also a wicked heart. Take the prince of French infidels, who for more than sixty years magnetized and corrupted a vast number of followers. He was the leader of the infidelity of the generation which has just gone from us to open its eyes on the realities of the unseen world. Gifted, brilliant, sarcastic, versatile and industrious, Voltaire was nevertheless morally vile and to a shameless degree. How did that gifted Frenchman foster his infidelity and work to propagate it? A Swedish traveler, a great admirer of him, was looking through his library one day, and found in Calmet's commentary with slips of paper inserted between the leaves, on which the great infidel had noted down the difficulties Calmet had found without the slightest reference to the solutions which the commentator had given. The Swede, could not but denounce such dishonorable conduct.

Pearson tells this anecdote and charges too truly the same thing on modern rationalists. A candid scrutiny I apprehend of the bible and the proof of its divine authority from written and monumental history, from prophecies fulfilled, from the conquest and career of Christianity hitherto, as also from its internal evidences would seldom fail to convince an honest unbeliever.

To these internal evidences I ask your attention now. How few persons have time to look into those which are external! However decisive they may be, who can take time to investigate them. One must ransack the histories, biographies, philosophy and literature of eighteen centuries, must become familiar with the writings of the Christian fathers and the decisions of the great councils of the church in the early centuries. But a citizen has other cares. "Life is real, life is earnest" to him. The hours are crowded. He is compelled to say: I have no time to explore remote fields of historical and exegetical literature, to demonstrate the truth and authority of God's word, as I have no time to go to Hawaii or Cuba for my sugar, and to China for my tea. I must accept the labor of others in lieu of my own. Let the man of commerce, therefore, bring me the luxuries of other climes, and the man of letters brings me the historic, prophetic, exegetical and scientific arguments for the religion of Jesus Christ. I will as cheerfully take the testimony of Bacon and Newton, Liebnitz and Kepler, Grotius and Pascal, Edwards and Neander, of Garfield, Gladstone and Bismarck, illustrious men as they were profound, and the results of their studies in favor of Christianity, as I will the results of the mariner's voyaging for my table. The unchallenged, unrefuted testimony of travelers concerning the peoples and products of India, China and Japan we all believe. So we ought to believe the unrefuted statements and researches of noble men who have sailed across the centuries into the remote ages of the past, ransacked the most ancient libraries, read the palimpsests of Italy, the manuscripts and scrolls of Pompeii, and deciphered the hieroglyphic inscriptions on the tombs, monuments and sarcophagi of Egypt,—who have rifled the Assyrian ruins and read their long buried records graven in clay and brickwork. I will believe, I will rejoice in those corroborations of the bible which, after having been 3000 years hidden from the violence of war and the hostility of the infidel God is producing year by year, and now, when, by means of the art of printing the historic verification of the bible furnished by these discoveries, will abide forever and not pass away.

The field, however, of internal evidences for the bible, we can each explore for ourselves. No learning is requisite no release from the routine of daily care. From the book itself and its adaptation to man may be constructed a decisive argument for the truth that the bible is from God, the old testament his word to the fathers by the prophets, and the new his word to us by his son, Jesus Christ.

To go on intelligibly let us notice in particular the field of evidence we are going to traverse. The internal evidences of the bible as God's book, what are they? Not testimony or history. These evidences books, manuscripts and mural inscriptions abundantly supply, as also coins, monuments and institutions. Not again observation touching the main facts of the bible; its miracles and men and the dynasties of which it speaks, not touching its prophecies and their fulfillment, the Jews and their system, the Christians and their system,—not these. For although these sources of proof do establish the divine authority of the scriptures, they are external to the book.

In turning to the internal evidences for the bible we take into our hands the volume itself. We go into it carrying our scrutiny to its own pages. We note its statements, doctrines, maxims, the style and spirit in which it is written, its harmony with what we learn from nature about God, as also with what we know and feel about the wants of man. If the bible belie God, plainly, he is not its author. If it is unsuited to the nature and wants of man it can not be that he is its author, since he must know what are man's wants in respect to religion, and must be able to meet them. If, therefore, the bible does not meet man's wants as a moral being, sinful and immortal, and meet them better than any other system, the deist has the argument; at least, in this matter of the internal evidences. If it be otherwise, let him hold his peace; or, rather, let him come with us who believe the bible, alike for its internal and external evidences, and we will do him good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel.

I have been in a court of justice and heard witnesses give their testimony. I have marked the spirit and manner in which they told their stories, the indications of honesty and truth, or of their opposites, the coherence or disagreement of the statements with each other. I have listened in social life to the narratives of many a person, and of beggars at my door. So have you and discovered in the story itself, or in the manner of telling it more or less to inspire you with confidence or with distrust. President Hopkins says, that "So far as Christian religion rests on facts it must rest on historical evidence; but so far as it is a system of truth and motives intended to bear on human character and well being, it must be judged by that reason and conscience which God has given us."

This is in effect saying we must judge from its internal evidences. Let us then take the bible and apply to it the Christian system. We can thus judge of its claims.

Observe then, in the first place, the marks of honesty apparent in the sacred writers, and in that which they have written. What simplicity of manner and style! What downright sincerity! What straightforwardness, their minds engrossed with the facts they tell, and with nothing else. What absence of vanity, ambition and all guile. What fidelity in matters of detail! If they tell us of a miracle they give the time place, circumstances, persons and results with a definiteness which would make exposure an easy thing if it were a cheat. Impostors are not so. They do very differently. But the truth teller is not afraid to give dates, details and the minutest circumstances. He courts investigation.

Just as the honest merchant is not afraid to make out his bill with its particular items, with the exact dates.

Then, too, there is a sublime simplicity with which events most wonderful in the life, sayings and doings of Jesus, Peter, Paul and the other apostles are told which would never characterize a narrative of the doings and writings of an impostor. For example when you are told of that marvelous feeding of five thousand persons on the northeastern shore of the lake of Capernaum with five small loaves, and of the storm in the lake, which threatened to swamp the boat in which Jesus and his disciples were returning, that storm hushed by his word, the writer seems scarcely aware he is telling anything to excite surprise. It is all so real. And yet he is aware that those events were miracles, but he tells them like a man controlled by a supernatural inspiration, not by a selfish scheme of imposition.

Take the book of Genesis. You see it abounds in those particulars which would make exposure easy, if it were not substantial history. The rivers circling Eden are named for us; so are the generations of the patriarchs, the deluge and confusion of language, the dispersion of the race and shortening of human life, so too the partition of the earth among the posterity of the three sons of Noah.

Take the books of Samuel and of the Kings. Take the Psalms and the prophetical books. They all give such particulars of accident, date, locality, persons and names, as indicate the reality of everything, and inspire confidence in the narrative.

A second mark of truth and divine authority in the bible is that the system of faith and worship which it contains harmonizes with the system of nature. From the works of God his eternal power and godhead may be known. Not a little may be learned from these works of his being, character, government. And this indicates how he ought to be worshiped. Admit God to be the author of the bible in the sense claimed by the Christian world as he is of nature, and the two ought to harmonize. Finding them actually to harmonize, we infer God is their author.

Take a case. From nature you infer the existence of certain attributes in the God head. You turn to the bible and find there ascribed to him the same attributes. From nature you learn the existence of particular laws for the government of the world. In the long run, and ordinarily at once, these laws work woe for transgressors and welfare for those who obey them. You turn to the bible and discover the same principle obtaining in the moral sphere. "Say ye to the righteous it shall be well with him: woe to the wicked, it shall be ill with him." "So far as nature teaches natural religion and moral truth," says President Hopkins, "there is an analogy between both the mode and the results of her teaching and those of Christianity. There is nothing obtrusive. We may hear or forbear as we please, but we must take the consequences." Nature and Christianity, in his view, are systems of means. Nature likewise, no less than Christianity, is to some measure a remedial system; so that the injured man and the sick man by proper appliances may perhaps be recovered, just as in Christianity the sinner on certain conditions may be forgiven; that nature too is, to some extent also a mediatorial system, as is the religion of the bible.

I cannot dwell on these harmonies between the revelations of nature and the revelations of the bible. Were nature and the bible in conflict they would not be from a common source. But when we find them in such marvelous harmony how can we say God is the author of one and not also the author of the other?

Thirdly—Not only is the bible in harmony with external nature, but also with itself. Were it one treatise only, the work of a single mind, written during a single lifetime, though that life were long, and its topics and teachings various, its agreement with itself would strike us with less surprise. Written, however, by various authors, in different ages of the world, covering a period of 1600 years, in different countries too, and under different social, intellectual, moral and governmental influences you cannot well explain its marvelous harmony with itself—the one part with every other—unless you say it is the work, if of various writers whose individualities are not destroyed, nor even so overridden as to be obscured, nevertheless of one guiding, controlling mind. These writers must have been as Christianity claims divinely guided to say the right things in the right way. This makes the bible's [illegible] book, containing just what God would have it contain, and so a sufficient rule of faith and practice. Its writers spake through its pages as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. God is its author, his spirit having moved and controlled its writers.

True there can be found seeming incongruities in the bible, notably in points where numbers are given—points where, in all treatises, mistakes in transcribing, or variation in modes of reckoning, or in translating, might easily occur.

To my own mind these little variations are but added proof of the bible. If it were a cunningly devised fable they would have been kept out. Written, however, copied and translated as it has been into the various languages, they are the most natural thing in the world. None of them involve serious difficulties. All admit of plausible explanation. Take the two genealogies of Jesus given by Matthew and Luke. They seem irreconcilable. What then? Shall we say they are so, without further inquiry? We know too little about the principle and methods of reckoning ancient genealogies to say this. Just suppose Matthew to be giving the real progenitors of Joseph, and Luke those who were heirs of David by birthright, and the difficulty is explained. But suppose Matthew and Luke at work on an imposition instead of writing independent memoirs of a real life, and you would find no such seeming discrepancy.

Another important point in the internal evidences of the bible lies in the excellence of its moral precepts. Is it probable on the face of it, that men getting up an imposition to draw disciples after them, a gaping crowd of brainless admirers, and to win profit, power and an immortal name would shape their system of moral precepts so as to condemn themselves to reproach and ignominy here, and everlasting shame and remorse hereafter? Is it credible? Would men, whose characters were ripe for a conspiracy like that, put themselves into the straight jacket of Christian ethics? Would they thus virtually wrap themselves about in a mantle of fire, and put on their own heads a crown of thorns?

The bible manifestly is either the invention of good men or of bad, or else it is the revelation of God. It could not be the invention of good men. They would not make a book full of lies. It could not be the invention of bad men, for they would not make a book commanding all duty, forbidding all sin, and condemning their own souls to abiding shame and contempt in eternity. Nor could bad men conceive, portray and present to the world's imitation such a character as the bible gives us in Jesus. We are thus compelled to pronounce the book a revelation from God.

And I beg of you to notice one or two points in this connection. The system of morality and religion in the bible is precisely what we should have anticipated if it came, not from scholars or philosophers, but from heaven. It is a system and Christ is a character that no man, much less a bad man, could have originated.

First, then, the inherent excellence of the morality and religion of the bible proves it to have come not from beneath or around us, but from heaven. It is just what we should expect in a God given system. Take a few particulars well put by Dr. Gregory in his argument for Christianity.

"A religion that comes from heaven we should naturally suppose would furnish incentives to a sublime virtue and the strongest motives against sin. So does the bible. It would teach man his true character, tell him what he is and whither he is going; it would condemn selfishness, pride or worldly spirit and all sensuality, and would inculcate self-denial, peace, philanthropy and love. So does the bible. It would teach the purest form of worship—would meet man in all directions and come in contact with him at all points—teach him many things that were new, and train him for a higher usefulness here than he would otherwise reach and for heaven hereafter. All this is done by the bible."

Test the morality of the bible by your own consciences and where can you put finger on a blemish? Test it by its perceived tendencies, by its actual work in society. What a radiance it sheds on individual characters and lives, and this in proportion as the true spirit of it is imbibed! What a luminous tract it leaves wherever it goes! The individual, just in proportion as he receives its moulding, becomes a better member of the family, a better friend, a better citizen; the community more peaceful and virtuous, prosperous and happy; the nation freer and braver, its institutions stronger and safer. A tree is known by its fruit. Deny, says Melville, or disprove the divine origin of Scripture, and nevertheless you must keep a volume as a kind of text-book of morality, if indeed you would not wish to banish from our homes all that is lovely and sacred, and the breaking up through the lawlessness of ungoverned passions, of the quiet and the beauty which are yet around our families."

Test, I say, the bible and the Christian system as you test anything else, as an ax, a plow, a watch, a political system; test it by its inherent construction, its excellent precepts, its practical working, and you must infer it has come from God. The other point relative to the perceived excellence of the bible, in its subject matter, is this, that the Christianity it teaches, and the character of Jesus which it portrays, are such as no man, much less a bad man could have devised.

Christ comes into the world, says one, full of all moral beauty as God of glory. And as God was not obliged to set himself to a course of esthetic study when he created the forms and landscapes of the world, so Christ comes to his rules by no critical practice in words. He opens his lips and the creative glory of his mind pours itself in living precepts. "Do to others as ye would that others should do to you," "Blessed are the peacemakers." Smitten upon one cheek turn the other. Resist not evil. Forgive your enemies. Do good to them that hate you. * * Omitting all the deep spiritual doctrines he taught, and taking all the human teachers on their own ground of perceptive morality, they are seen at once to be meager and cold; little artistic inventions gleams of high conceptions, caught by study, having about the same relation to the Christian morality that a statue has to the flexibility, the self-active force and flushing warmth of man as he goes forth in the image of his creator to be the reflection of his beauty and the living instrument of his will. Indeed, it is the very distinction of Jesus that he teaches, not a verbal but an original, vital and divine morality. He does not draw up a moral picture and ask you to observe its beauty. He only tells you how to live. And the most beautiful characters the world has ever seen have been those who received and lived his precepts without once conceiting their beauty."

Such a character as that of Christ, such a system of morality as this which he inculcated and exemplified you will search for in vain in all theories and philosophies which are confessedly human. No man, I affirm, could have conceived it, as certainly none ever has. It is more than human; it is divine. Think of the bible portraiture of Jesus, and see if there could be a greater absurdity than to suppose that an impostor could have conceived, delineated and presented it as an authoritative model to the world! Perfect in his youth, in harmony with himself, a lamb in innocence, a God in dignity, revealing an impenitent but faultless piety such as no mortal ever attempted; such as to the highest of mortals is inherently impossible; advancing the most extravagant pretensions without any show of conceit or even seeming taint of ambition, suffering without affectation of composure, and without restraint of pride, suffering as no moral sensibility can and where to mortal view there was no reason for pain at all—an example of gentleness and patience in all the small trials of life but revealing the depths even of the passive virtues of God in his agony and the patience of his suffering love, undertaking a plan universal in extent, and perpetual in time, laying his foundations in the hearts of the poor, as no great teacher had ever done before, and yet without creating ever a faction or stirring one party feeling in his followers; original perfectly in his teachings and distinct from his age, and from all ages, never warped by the expectations of his friends, swayed by no excesses and running to no extremes; clear of all superstition and equally clear of all liberalism, presenting the highest doctrines in the lowest and simplest forms; establishing a pure universality never before established, and with all his intense devotion to the truth never anxious perceptibly for the success of his doctrine, in short growing more great and wise and sacred the more he is known, and needing in fact to be known to have his perfection seen—such was Jesus, such his character. "Manifestly," says the writer from whom I have taken the substance of this picture, "manifestly not human, not of our world—some being who has burst into it, and is not of it."

In this character of Jesus and the faultless morality he enjoins I find a strong argument for the truth and divine authority of the bible. No impostor could have set up such a model, such a law. No impostor could have originated it, had he been disposed. It is a decisive internal proof that the bible is not a cunningly devised fable, but the book of God. I might also urge that the religion of the bible is for the whole race. Distinguished thus from other religious systems it manifestly is to be referred to the God of the whole race.

The fact too that the religion of the bible is so marvelously adapted to the nature and needs of man indicates that it is from God. Take our social nature. The influence of the bible goes to elevate and purify social and domestic life. Take our intellectual nature. How Christianity expands the intellect, exalts its aims and reach! Take our moral nature. How it elevates, guides, sanctifies, hopes and ennobles our whole being! It will turn man's affections to worthy objects, and bless him in their appropriate exercise. Looking at Christianity theoretically as a grand system of ethics and religion, one which reveals God and the universe, we infer these benign tendencies of it. Looking at the facts which pervade its history we find these tendencies always appearing. The best portions of the world, where the intellect, the affections and the entire life of the people is most ennobled and blessed, are those where, as in Protestant Christendom, the bible is most known and its authority most regarded.

When the bones of a mastodon have been dug from earth, or of the extinct Australian dodo, how is the frame of the animal or of the grand bird determined? Bone must come to its bone till the skeleton stands complete before us. When you find a square or a dovetailed tenon in the shop of the mechanic how do you determine the corresponding part? By their adaptation to each other. If the fitting is perfect the proof is decisive. When you find the mutual adaptation of light to the eye and sound to the ear, you infer they were made for each other; so of air to the lungs and food to the stomach. You say that he who made the one made also the other. So with the bible and the spiritual nature of man. Perfectly adapted to each other, they come alike from God.

"If now to these considerations, relative to the bible as proving itself, you add another striking fact that no sooner does a man accept it as the guide of his life than it becomes more clearly its own witness its contents not only becoming manifest credentials, but a new light arises from the depths of his own soul and experience by which he perceives it to be a book of God, you have ah indeed tenfold more evidence than would justify our belief in Christianity.

The bible pre-eminently is its own witness, though a thousand other witnesses attest it. The [illegible] men believe in Christ Jesus they find and feel him to be just the savior they need. The moment they begin to pray and love and live to God they find him hearing and blessing them, as the bible foretells, and so there springs up every step of their way new proof that God spake in ancient times to the fathers by the prophets and has in these latter days spoken unto us by his son.

This argument for the bible from within itself is too copious to be easily presented in a single sermon. Too much must be omitted that in justice ought to be spoken. It is a noble argument and to me a favorite one. Nor can I better close than by reiterating Melville's words:

"Others may admire the shield which the industry and ingenuity of learned men have thrown over Christianity. They may speak of the solid rampart cast up by the labor of ages, and pronounce the faith unassailable because history and philosophy and science have all combined to gird around it the iron and the rock of a ponderous and colossal demonstration. I, for my part, glory most in the fact that scripture so commends itself to the conscience, and experience so bears out the bible that the gospel can go the round of the world and carry with it, in all its travels, its own mighty credentials."

The bible is true; God speaks to us in its pages. Christianity is true. God has so loved the world as to give his son to save it. Jesus Christ has come on this errand of love—has lived his beautiful life and told us how to live—has suffered and died for you and me and all mankind.

What shall we do then? Christ having loved us and died for us, and being offered to us for our Savior and Lord, what shall we do with the offer? Repel it? Scoff at it? Turn away from it? We cannot, let me think, so treat this offer of love. It is our father's offer, not willing we should perish. It is our savior's offer, who died for us. We will not be untouched by love like this. God forbid! Since God our father speaks we will hear. Since Jesus says "Come unto me," we will hear and go to his precious call.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SATURDAY, May 31.

During the forenoon shipments were quite heavy and at noon had not been completed. Besides the regular daily lines the steamers Idaho and Gipsy were receiving. In most lines the week was an active one, but closes quiet, because of yesterday's holiday and to-day's half holiday. As usual with the finish of a month the city call is light.

A fall of about seven inches in the upper rivers was reported this morning, and the rise here for 24 hours amounted to but one-tenth of a foot. Compared with yesterday the stage of water at 8:20 A. M. was:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Riparia	13 ft 1 in	13 ft 8 in
Umatilla	21 ft	22 ft 7 in
Celilo	16 ft 10 in	17 ft 7 in
Bonneville	24 ft	24 ft 6 in
Cascades	26 ft 8 in	27 ft
Portland	18 ft 6 in	18 ft 3 in

A rising thermometer at first points will have the effect of bringing a second rise within a few days.

Overland receipts include 50 hf bbls sugar, 110 cs 20 bbls 350 kgs syrup, 148 cs canned goods, 225 cs canned meat, 3 cs canned beef, 5 cs pickles, 7 cs sauce, 10 bxs dr fruit, 11 bxs raisins, 1 cs dates, 5 sks nuts, 1 cs figs, 2 bbls bk powder, 5 tcs 20 hf bbls 250 cs lard, 15 crts bacon, 7 bxs maple sugar, 50 qr 63 hf 20 bbls beer, 1 cs cigars, 2 cs cigarettes, 224 pkgs tobacco, 47 bxs 523 kgs nails, 15 cls rope.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past forty-eight hours: 836 ctls wheat, 1224 bbls flour, 25 sks potatoes, 669 lbs wool, 988 lbs hides, 69 cs eggs, 8400 lbs mohair, 6 bxs fruit, 26 pkgs butter, 406 bbls lime. Also 3465 ctls wheat, 1290 bbls flour, 425,222 lbs wool, 6220 lbs hides, 1296 sks flaxseed, 1 bx butter from the eastern section.

SALMON SHIPMENTS—Per steamer State of California to San Francisco, May 28: Cutting, 1000; Anglo-American, 50; G. W. Hume, 1000; W. Hume, 600; Ocean Canning Company, 640; Scandinavian, 300; Washington, 1000; White Star, 5. Total, 4595 cases.

FREIGHTS—The market is wholly inactive, with no indication of new business. The bark Coloma has put in an appearance, but is not considered available for wheat, being in the China trade.

WHEAT—Locally a very dull market rules. Buyers are almost out of the market, and sellers cannot make up their minds to let go at probable prices. In sympathy with the selling markets ours is weak and last quotations would be extreme. Abroad holders have gathered new strength, but fail to secure better prices; India wheats are now more sought after, and they are in larger business, probably on account of cheapness. At San Francisco the situation is a very weak one, and values are softening.

OATS—As an extreme 48 cents is given. Sales of good feed have been made at a shade less. The market is weak and quiet, future prices hinging upon offerings.

POULTRY—Ducks continue slow at $8@10, with possibly more for choice old. Geese not wanted. Turkeys in light request at 15@16 cents. Chickens gathering strength, but prices are still irregular at [illegible]

EGGS—Market fully supplied at 18@20 cents and weak, yet not expected to go lower. The demand has been stimulated by shading 20 cents.

WOOL—All markets are quiet and show no quotable changes. The local situation is quite dull.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Coloma will be up Monday and discharge at Coloma dock.

The steamer Bonita will be due Tuesday from San Francisco.

The steamer A. B. Field sails from Astoria to Nestucca Tuesday.

Schwabacher Brothers of Walla Walla loaded the British bark Windhover at San Francisco with Walla Walla wheat. She carries 28,116 centals valued at $43,678.

Captain J. E. Howland has resigned command of the ship Red Cross, and leaves for Tacoma in a few days to assume command of the ship Kate Davenport, which has been lying at Tacoma for the past year. The Davenport was built at Bath in 1866, and is now owned by J. C. Ainsworth. Mr. Maddox resigned as mate in the Red Cross, and is now on the Davenport. Captain Howland's family resides in San Francisco, and his present move is largely on this account. We are glad to welcome the captain as a permanent Pacific coast master. The three vessels belonging to Captain Ainsworth are now in north western ports, the Coloma and Alden Besse being here. His little fleet are good vessels and have able masters.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.

Weather—Foggy; wind, light S. W.

Wheat—Spot market very quiet with holders being disposed to shade rates. Sales No. 1 white at $1 47½, and No. 2 shipping at $1 33¾. Futures very quiet. No. 1 white seller the year, $1 49¾; for buyer the year, $1 53 bid.

Flour—No competition among buyers. Oregon and Walla Walla brands offering at $4 from warehouse.

Barley—Feed quoted at 75@83¾c. Spot, firm in sympathy with options. Brewing, unchanged. Futures, higher; No. 1 feed seller the season, 81¾c; buyer the season, 85c.

Oats—General features of the market, as well as quotations, are unchanged.

Bran—No. 1 wheat on spot, $16 50@17 50.

Grain Bags—Some sellers are raising pretensions. Market firm at unchanged prices.

Potatoes—Supplies of new are larger. Quote at $1@1 50.

Onions—Quote at 50@60c.

Salmon—Columbia river brands dull but firm at $1 37½@1 25 on river.

Wool—Market steady at full prices for choice.

Eggs—Quote at 20@23c; stocks are large.

Butter—California fresh roll, 23@25c. Market steady and promises no early change.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 31.

Wheat quiet; wool and flour dull.

MONEY MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 110⅝.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 84; short, $4 86.

Good commercial, from 1 to ¾c lower; documentary, 2 to 1½c lower.

U. S. Bonds—3s, 100½; 4½s, 112¾, 4s, 120⅞. Closed—3s, 100½; 4½s, 112⅞; 4s, 120¾.

LONDON, May 31.—Consols, 101 7-16, money, 101⅜.

Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 50 13-16.

U. S. Bonds—4s, 125½.

BRADSTREET'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 31.

Floating cargoes—Wheat firmly held.

Cargoes on passage quiet; for shipment—Firm.

Indians in good business with slight advance.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.

Spot market—Wheat quiet but steady.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, May 30.

Spot market—Wheat, quiet; flour, steady.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

TACOMA, May 30.—Passed in—Sh Palmyra, SF for Nanaimo.

PORT TOWNSEND, May 31.—Arrived—Str Willamette, schr Una and bk Courtney Ford, SF.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Arrived—Sh St [illegible], Liverpool, to load for SF.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Sailed—Str Colon, Aspinwall.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Arrived—Str San Pedro, Tacoma; Br sh, Alumbagh, Antwerp; bk Eureka, Honolulu; str Queen of the Pacific, Seattle; schr Lewis Madsen, Coos Bay; schr [illegible], Honolulu.

Sailed—Str Columbia, Panama; str Mexico, Seattle; str Bonita, Portland; Haw bk Kalakaua, Honolulu.

ASTORIA, May 31.—Str A. B. Field arrived in 3:15 P.M. 6 P.M.—Clear, wind southwest.

CAPE HANCOCK, May 31.—Bktn Melancthon passed out 4:45 A.M.

6 P.M.—Bar smooth; clear; wind N.E. 12 miles.

June 1.—Str Gipsy passed out 7:30 A.M.; str Colum-

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